Bellefonte Republican.

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Gen'l James A Beaver

VOL. XXXXI BELLEFONTE, PA. THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7. 1909 NO 1

DEATH OF JOHN G. BAILEY

At his Home in the Village of Pine Grove Mills

ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT

For Six Years Commissioner of Centre County—His Term Would Have Expired Next Jan. 4th.

MRS. ELLEN MATTERN OF BUFFALO RUN

John G. Bailey, whose term as County Commissioner would have expired next Monday, January 4th, died Wednesday evening at 10 o'clock at his home in Pine Grove Mills. On Thursday night December 17th he was stricken with paralysis while on a business trip to Lock Haven and the following Saturday was removed to his home in Pine Grove Mills.

The funeral took place Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock from his late residence at Pine Grove Mills. Rev. R. M. Campbell officiating and interment were made in the Pine Grove Mills cemetery. All the County Officials and many of the attorneys and other friends of Mr. Bailey attended the funeral Saturday, leaving Bellefonte on the 10:15 train.

John Goheen Bailey was a son of John and Nancy Bailey and was born at the old homestead in the Glades, now owned by Henry McCracken, sixty-four years ago. He came of one of the pioneer families of that section, his great-grandfather, John Bailey, having founded the village of Baileyville. His early life was spent in going to school in the winter and working on his father's farm in the summer. He was thus raised a farmer and that occupation he followed all his life until a few years ago when he retired to a home he purchased in Pine Grove Mills. He was one of the best known and probably the most universally liked men in that community. He was a model citizen, a good neighbor; always willing to do a kind act for those in distress and charitable in his actions toward all.

He was a Republican in politics and always a strong supporter of his party and its principles. He filled various township offices and six years ago was elected county commissioner, being re elected three years ago, so that had he lived until next Monday he would have served six years in that office. He was a director of the Centre Hall Fire Insurance company and a member and trustee of the Pine Grove Mills Presbyterian church.

He was married in 1870 to Miss Nancy McWilliams, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry McWilliams, of Ferguson township, who survives with two sons and one daughter, as follows: Dr Frank Bailey, of Milton; John H., on the Bailey farm, and Miss Mary at home. He also leaves the following brothers and sisters: Armstrong Bailey, of Oregon, Samuel, of Boalsburg; W. Scott, of State College: Joseph of Fort Scott, Kan.; G. Wash.; of Downs, Kan.; Mrs. Mary Hewitt, of Kansas City, Mo.; Warren of Springfield, Ill., and Mrs. D. Ross Gregory, of Neffs Mills.

MRS. ELLEN MATTERN.

On Wednesday afternoon the angel of death entered the Mattern home at Buffalo Run, and called hence to the better world the life of the aged wife, Mrs. Ellen Mattern, wife of Squire Jacob D. Mattern. Death was due to old age and heart trouble and after an illness extending over a period of one year.

The deceased, whose maiden name was Ellen Wasson, was the daughter of John and Mary Wasson, long since dead. She was born near Centre Furnace Mills on what is now known as the McFarlane farm and the date of her birth was April 29, 1834 making her age at time of death 74 years 8 months and 1 day. Most of her life was spent at Buffalo Run. In 1868 she was married to Jacob Mattern, who survives with one adopted son, Albert Mattern, of Scotia. She was a sister of John U. Wasson, who died in 1904. She was the youngest of seven children and the last to die. She was a kindly, conscientious christian lady, and a member of the Presbyterian church

The funeral took place Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Rev. W. K. Harnish officiating. Interment at Gray's cemetery.

OUR BOROUGH FATHERS.

Regular Semi Monthly Session and the First for 1909

The first session of the Borough Council for 1909 was held on Monday evening with President Judge presiding and the following members present: Kirk, Shuey, Wagner, Beezer, Musser, Hamilton, Harper and Keller.

Mr. Keichline asked for a crossing on South Water street opposite the Keichline garage. He claimed it was very much needed.

The treasurers report showed the balance in his hands of $47.22.

The Special Water Committee reported the sale of the old flame buildings on the Green property at Milesburg to Simond's & Co. The firm is composed of H. E. Zimmerman and Levi Simond's. The price to be paid is $200. Thirty was paid, the balance to be paid later. The roof on the Green mill has been finished.

The contract for the engineering works including the new electric light and water plant at Milesburg has been given to the firm of Jackson & Jackson of Boston and Chicago, so reported the Special Water committee.

The finance committee asked that a note for $500.00 be given the boro treasurer for 2 months to meet current bills.

No action was taken on the request of P. F. Keichline for a crossing on South Water street. Council seemed to think that the property owners on the east side of that street should be compelled to put down crossings.

After approving the bills council then adjourned.

The following bill were approved and orders drawn.

Street Pay Roll	29.58
Police " "	52.50
Bellefonte Gas Co.	48.10
W. T. Kelley 1 mo as clerk	12.50
A. Allison	2.52
American Lime & Stone Co.	38.50
T. L. Bullock	8.75
Bellefonte Electric Co.	14.60
" " "	364.00
J. H. Wetzel	37.50
N. H. Irwin Estate	4.42
Water Works Pay Roll	77 50
A. Allison	13 72
R. B. Taylor	69.30
T. L. Bullock	1 50
Garbrick Brothers	7 65
Bellefonte Electric Co.	1.90
	$784.54

THE MUMMERS PARADE.

Pleasant Gap and Horntown Make Bellefonte Set up and Take Notice.

The people of Bellefonte were put in the shade on New Years day by the bang up Mummer's parade given by our sister towns of Pleasant Gap assisted by Horntown, Axe Mann, Linden Hall and Centre Hall. The parade reached here about two o'clock and were greeted by great crowds. The streets were lined with people and the parade made a decided hit from start to finish.

There must have been over a hundred men in line with horses wagons and carts. Some of the costumes were very funny indeed and kept the people laughing all along the line. The parade was led by a farmers band who made all kinds of discordant music. Among the funnest stonts were the Newly-weds, the Horntown police patrol, Steam Calliope, Merry Widow, Pleasant Gap council, and antiquated stage. It was quite a lengthy parade and reflects credit on the Pleasant Gap people for their enterprise and get up displayed by them. We say to you, in the words of the circus man, come again next year bigger and better than ever. You will be always welcome.

Married.

It was quite a surprise to the people of Howard when the announcement was made that one of our fairest and best young ladies were married. The contracting parties were Miss Sarah E. Weirick, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Z. T. Weirick of that place, and Lewis M. Carr, of Pointville, New Jersey, a prominent lumberman. The knot was tied by Rev. Percell, at Pemberton, N. J. Miss Mayme Zeigler and her intended Mr. Bryan Fort were bridesmaid and groomsman. The ceremony was performed in the presence of about one hundred invited guests, and a sumptuous feast was partaken of after which the young couple took the train for Howard, a good place to spend their honeymoon, after staying here a week they departed, amid the many hearty good wishes of their friends for their new home at Pointville, N. J.

This paper joins in with their many friends in extending congratulations and wishing them a long and prosperous life.

GOV. STUARTS MESSAGE

An Interesting State Document From Executive

ON MANY SUBJECTS

Finances of the Commonwealth Specific Appropriations—The Public Health Public Schools and Child Labor

WERE AMONG THE SUBJECTS DISCUSSED

Harrisburg, Jan. 5, 1909.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor to submit the following financial statement as to the condition of the commonwealth, and such recommendations as, in my judgment, are worthy of your early consideration.

Finances of the Commonwealth.

Sinking Fund, 1907—Receipts and disbursements of the sinking fund for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1907: Receipts, $3,508,492.16; disbursements, $1,109,193.73; cash on hand Dec. 1, 1907, $2,399,298.88.

The indebtedness of the commonwealth on Dec. 1, 1907, was: Non-interest bearing debt, $113,611.92; overdue loans on which interest has been stopped, $20,505.10; debt bearing interest, $2,593,500. Total public debt, $2,727,617.02.

Sinking Fund, 1908—Sinking fund assets, $2,625,298.88; net public debt, Dec. 1, 1907, $102,318.14.

Receipts and disbursements of the sinking fund for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1908, were: Receipts, $2,691,865.62; disbursements, $149,334.51; cash on hand, Dec. 1, 1908, $2,542,531.11.

Public Debt, 1908—Statement showing the indebtedness of the commonwealth of Dec. 1, 1908: Non-interest bearing debt, $113,611.92; overdue loans on which interest has been stopped, $20,505.10; debt bearing interest, $2,555,500. Public debt, $2,689,617.02. Sinking fund assets, $2,642,531.11; net public debt, Dec. 1, 1908, $47,085.91.

Revenues, 1907—For the year ending Nov. 30, 1907, the revenues were $27,027,132.72; expenditures, $25,581,466.83.

Revenues, 1908—For the year ending Nov. 30, 1908, the revenues were $25,552,548.95; expenditures, $29,197,654.15.

Of the balance, $9,540,604.66, in the state treasury on Nov. 30, 1908, $2,542,531.11 is credited to the sinking fund, leaving $6,998,073.55 in the general fund, available for the payment of the current expenses and obligations of the state.

Of the appropriations made by the legislature of 1907, the sum of $20,856,147.29 remains to be paid for obligations and current expenses to June 1, 1909. The public school appropriation of $7,500,000, made by the legislature of 1907 for the school year beginning June 1, 1908, and ending May 31, 1909, becomes available for payment to the various school districts on June 1, 1909.

Notwithstanding the fact that the state debt has been practically provided for, appropriations must be reduced below the amount appropriated by the last general assembly, unless some means can be devised for increasing the revenues. It will be observed that the net amount of money available and to become available for appropriations for the two years beginning June 1, 1909, and ending May 31, 1911, is $41,284,926.26.

The appropriation bills submitted by the legislature of 1907 to the governor for approval represented in the aggregate more than $70,000,000. Upon inquiry, he was advised by the fiscal officers of the commonwealth that the amount of surplus and estimated revenues combined, for the two years covering the period for which the appropriations were made, would amount to less than $50,000,000. It therefore became the duty of the executive, in order to prevent a deficit, to bring these appropriations within the revenues; thereby placing upon him a legislative responsibility which does not belong to him and which he ought not to be compelled to assume.

Specific Appropriations.

I renew the recommendation made in my inaugural address, that a general law be passed, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, providing that no money shall be paid out of the state treasury except by specific appropriation. No expenditure should ever be made except under an act of assembly, setting forth specifically the amount to be expended, based upon the estimated cost of the undertaking, and prohibiting the expenditure of any moneys in excess of the amount stated.

The Public Health.

It is important that the work of the department of health, having for its object the protection of the health of the people, should be given all needed support. Prior to the creation of the state department of health, cases of communicable disease in the townships were under no immediate supervision, and could easily spread into epidemics. Under the present system every such case is immediately placarded, and proper quarantine regulations are enforced.

During the year 1907 the department distributed antitoxin for the treatment of 5271 cases of diphtheria, principally in children. Of this number 4875 were cured, giving the remarkably low death rate of 7.13 per cent. This was a decided reduction from 11.13 per cent, the death rate of 1906, and a wonderful reduction from the death-rate of 43 per cent which prevailed before the introduction of antitoxin. This record of lives saved, through the free distribution of antitoxin among the poor, warrants your continued and generous support.

The support which the people of the state are giving the state authorities in the important work of securing pure water, by ridding the streams of pollution, is to be commended. Municipalities are co-operating with the state department of health towards this end

Pennsylvania has, in a practical way, undertaken to wage battle against tuberculosis. Six hundred thousand dollars, of the $1,000,000 generously appropriated by the legislature of 1907 for this purpose, has been devoted to erecting and maintaining a sanatorium on the state forest reservation at Mont Alto, where in the pure mountain air with proper food and medical attention, incipient cases of tuberculosis among the indigent may find health, while somewhat apart, but in the same atmosphere, advanced cases will be provided for in a properly equipped institution. Accommodations for 546 persons have already been completed.

Up to Dec. 1, 1908, the number of patients treated was 8433, which, added to those treated at the Mont Alto sanatorium, makes a total of nearly 9000 indigent consumptives cared for by the state within less than one year. The subject is a most worthy one for your generous consideration.

The Public Schools.

There is no more far-reaching and vital obligation resting upon the legislature than to provide an efficient system of education for all the children of the commonwealth. The conditions under which the individual must live demand that he be trained and educated for his part in the progress of his kind. The public school system is designed and supported for this purpose. The large sums paid by local taxation are supplemented by state appropriations. The sum now appropriated biennially, $15,000,000, is the largest in the history of the commonwealth, and is more than the appropriation made by any other state for public school purposes.

The body of law relating to public education has not been essentially changed since the establishment of the public schools. The legislature has from time to time, enacted measures of guidance in certain details of the system; but the system, as a whole has grown far beyond the provisions for its economic and effective administration. Education, to properly fit the individual for participation in the modern industrial, professional and social life, is a vastly different function from the simple and earlier task of teaching all to read and write. The legislative provisions governing the administration of public education should be so revised as to make more simple, more direct, more effective every department of the school system. I hope that this legislature will enact a modern school code, worthy of the best traditions of our people, and adequate to the needs and commensurate with the demands of present advanced conditions.

Child Labor.

The subject of a child labor law, for the protection of children, as well as securing to them their right to an elementary education, is recommended for your careful consideration.

Natural Resources.

The material development of the state depends largely upon the treatment and care of natural resources. This subject is commended for your careful consideration.

The preservation of the forests is indispensable in maintaining and regulating the water supply. The annual consumption of timber is now more than three times its annual growth. At the present rate of growth and consumption, the day is not far distant when the scarcity of wood will be felt in our homes as well as in our industries. Equally serious is the waste of soil, due to the destruction of forests. Forests regulate the distribution of

(Continued on 3rd page)

BIG BLAZE AT MILLHEIM

Town Threatened for a Time With Total Destruction.

STARTED AT 9 OCLOCK

In the Musser House Stable and Spread Rapidly—Sixty Thousand Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed

BELLEFONTE FIREMEN TO THE RESCUE

At 9 o'clock Tuesday morning a disastrous fire broke out in the very heart of the pretty little town of Millheim and as a result $60,000 worth of valuable property went up in smoke before the fire was finally gotten under control.

The fire started about nine o'clock in the Musser house stable, situated just in the rear of the Musser house. No one knows how the fire originated. It spread rapidly and soon the hotel, a large three story frame building was on fire. From there it spread in three different directions, C. Frank's store was soon on fire as was also N. A. Auman's store. It then crossed the street from the Musser House to Nieman's big brick building, containing Nieman's clothing store and offices. It soon became a prey to the angry flames.

In the meantime, the citizens of Millheim, although working valiantly to subdue the flames, found they were beyond their control and fearing the town be wiped out, telephoned to Bellefonte for assistance. The Logan Steam Fire Company responded promptly and at 11.15 left on a special train consisting of one flat car and one passenger coach for the scene of the fire.

They made the run to Coburn in just 53 minutes. From there to Millheim it 3 miles, and a team of horses was ready at the train to meet them and haul them to Millheim. A telephone message to this Office from Millheim received at 1.20 o'clock says that the Bellefonte Fire Company was doing good work and that the fire was under control. Neimans building was still burning but it was almost burned to the ground.

The properties destroyed are the Musser House and stable, A. A. Frank's general store, N. A. Auman's general Store, D. J. Neiman's clothing store three story brick building. In addition to this six stables were burned.

The Musser House had just been remodeled and re-furnished by G. W. Clark the proprietor, and his loss will be quite severe. Estimates of the loss place it anywhere from $50,000 to $65,000. We could not learn what the individual losses are are or what insurance was carried.

Acheson—Shaughnessy

On Wednesdry Dec. 30 at 11 o'clock a quiet but very pretty wedding ceremony was performed at the parsonage of St. John's Catholic church, when Miss Agnes T. Shaughnessy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shaughnessy, Jr., was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Raymond M. Acheson, of Niagara Falls, N. Y. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father McArdle, in the presence of the parents of the contracting parties. Miss Edna Laughlin, of Altoona, acted as maid-of-honor, while Edward Acheson, a brother of the groom, was the best man. Following the ceremony a very dainty wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride, where an informal reception was held. The home was appropriately decorated with evergreens and flowers in honor of the occasion.

The young people departed on the afternoon train for a wedding tour to Philadelphia, Washington and New York, after which they will join the groom's parents and go to their new home, No. 527 Buffalo, Avenue, Niagara Falls. The bride is a pretty and accomplished young lady is one of the most popular among the younger social set. The groom is an industrious, capable young man, and is well known in this community, being a graduate of the Academy. The bride was the recipient of a number of beautiful and valuable presents, that of the groom being a pendant of diamonds. Their many friends join in extending congratulations and best wishes for their future wedded life.

A DOUBLE AFFLICTION

John H. Reeser and Miss Rosetta Musser Die in the Same House.

On Friday the Reeser home at Snow Shoe was visited by a double affliction in the death on the same day under the same roof of Miss Rosetta Musser and John H. Reeser. The particulars are as follows. Mr. Reeser has been ill for ten days with pneumonia and his life had been despaired of. Miss Rosetta Musser who makes her home with her sister Mrs. Maria Reeser was apparently in her usual health but on Friday morning while sitting on a chair she suddenly dropped over dead. Heart trouble was the cause of her death. Mr. Reeser died on the same afternoon at 4.15 o'clock.

JOHN H. REESER.

John H. Reeser, was one of the leading merchants of Snow Shoe in his time, where he successfully conducted a butcher shop, also interested to some extent in farming and mining. He was a native of this county having been born in Haines Twp, June 2, 1842.

His early life was spent upon the farm where he was reared and educated. First he followed farming and later moved to Snow Shoe in 1895 where he has resided ever since.

On February 4, 1867 he was married to Miss Anna Maria Morser and to them were born four children all of whom are living, namely, Andrew, of Elkland, Pa.; Mrs. Minnie Hunter, of State College; Harry of Snow Shoe, and Bessie at home.

He also leaves the following brothers and sisters, George, of Winburne; William, of New Winchester, Ohio; Mrs. Daniel Herkman, of Bellefonte; Mrs. Wilson Stoll, of Bellefonte; Mrs. John Lose, of Buffalo Run.

He was a member of the Presbyterian church and in politics a staunch republican. He is now a member of the Snow Shoe boro council. He was a good citizen, a kind husband and father and esteemed [illegible] man.

The funeral took place Monday morning. The remains were brought to Bellefonte on the 9.25 train. Interment on Meyer's cemetery near Hunter's Park.

MISS ROSETTA MUSSER.

Miss Rosetta Musser was a native of Penns Valley and was seventy years of age. She was the daughter of Andrew and Rachel Musser. She never married and made her home most of the time with her sister, Mrs. Reeser. She was a member of the Lutheran church. Surviving her are the following two brothers and two sister, Samuel Musser, of Kansas City, Mo., Mrs. Ellen Manspeaker of Saxton, Pa., Mrs. Maria Reeser, and James of Snow Shoe.

NEW OFFICIALS SWORN IN.

Old Officials Retire to Make Room for New Ones.

Monday was moving day at the Court house and jail, old officials retiring to make room for the new ones. As a result there was a hustle and bustle about the Court house up until 12 o'clock noon when the new officials took charge. Everyone was in good humor even the retiring officials, and cigars from the incoming officials were flying around as thick as flies in fly time.

There were only two second term men in the bunch, they were County Commissioner John L. Dunlap and Register and Clerk of the Orphan's Court Earle C. Tuten, who were among the first to be sworn in. The swearing in was done by Prothonotary Arthur Kimport. The balance of the new officials were sworn in about half past ten. The new officials are as follows.

William E. Hurley, Sheriff.
H. J. Goss, Deputy Sheriff.
G. G. Fink, Treasurer.
Jacob Woodring, Commissioner.
H. E. Zimmerman, "
John L. Dunlap, "
Ed. Williams, Clerk to Com.
R. D. Musser, auditor.
H. B. Pontius, "
John H. Beck, "
Earl C. Tuten, Register
William H. Brown, Recorder.

In addition to the above, Miss Anna H. Nolan was sworn in as Deputy Register and Walter Armstrong, Deputy Recorder.

The retiring officials are Henry Kline, sheriff, Dr. F. K. White, Treasurer, C. A. Weaver, Commissioner, John C. Rowe, Recorder.

—At the meeting of the school board Monday evening no action was taken in regard to a successor to John D. Meyer as Supervising Principal of the Bellefonte schools. The reason for this was that Mr. Meyer's resignation has not been received officially by the board.

MESSAGE ON THE SECRET SERVICE

President Replies to Congressional Resolution.

SAYS HE DID NOT HIT AT HOUSE

Language In Annual Communication Called Objectionable by Representatives Will Stand Analysis, Declares Executive—He Renews His Argument For Repeal of Law Limiting Activities of Treasury Agents—Cites Cases In Which They Have Aided In Punishment of Violators of Federal Laws.

Washington, Jan. 4.—In a special message to the house of representatives today President Roosevelt says:

To the House of Representatives:

I have received the resolution of the house of representatives of Dec. 17, 1908, running as follows:

Whereas, There was contained in the sundry civil appropriation bill which passed congress at its last session and became a law a provision in reference to the employment of the secret service in the treasury department; and,

Whereas, In the last annual message of the president of the United States to the two houses of congress it was stated in reference to that provision, "It is not too much to say that this amendment has been of benefit only and could be of benefit only to the criminal classes," and it was further stated, "The chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men," and it was further stated, "But if this is not considered desirable a special exception could be made in the law prohibiting the use of the secret service force in investigating members of congress," it would be far better to do this than to do what actually was done and strive to prevent or at least to hamper effective action against criminals by the executive branch of the government; and,

Whereas, The plain meaning of the above words is that the majority of the congressmen were in fear of being investigated by secret service men and that congress as a whole was actuated by that motive in enacting the provision in question; and,

Whereas, Your committee appointed to consider these statements of the president and to report to the house cannot find in the hearings before committees nor in the records of the house or senate any justification of this impeachment of the honor and integrity of the congress; and,

Whereas, Your committee would prefer in order to make an intelligent and comprehensive report, just to the president as well as to the congress, to have all the information which the president may have to communicate; now, therefore,

Be it resolved, That the president be requested to transmit to the house any evidence upon which he based his statements that the "chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men" and also to transmit to the house any evidence connecting any member of the house of representatives of the Sixtieth congress with corrupt action in his official capacity and to inform the house whether he has instituted proceedings for the punishment of any such individual by the courts or has reported any such alleged delinquencies to the house of representatives.

"I Cannot Understand Resolution."

I am wholly at a loss to understand the concluding portion of the resolution. I have made no charges of corruption against congress nor against any member of the present house. If I had proof of such corruption affecting any member of the house in any matter as to which the federal government has jurisdiction, action would at once be brought, as was done in the cases of Senators Mitchell and Burton and Representatives Williamson, Herrmann and Driggs at different times since I have been president. This would simply be doing my duty in the execution and enforcement of the laws without respect to persons. But I do not regard it as within the province or the duties of the president to report to the house "alleged delinquencies" of members or the supposed "corrupt action" of a member "in his official capacity." The membership of the house is by the constitution placed within the power of the house alone. In the prosecution of criminals and the enforcement of the laws the president must resort to the courts of the United States.

Portion of Message Quoted.

In the third and fourth clauses of the preamble it is stated that the meaning of my words is that "the majority of the congressmen are in fear of being investigated by secret service men," and that "congress as a whole was actuated by that motive in enacting the provision in question," and that this is an impeachment of the honor and integrity of the congress. These statements are not, I think, in accordance with the facts. The portion of my message referred to runs as follows:

Last year an amendment was incorporated in the measure providing for the secret service which provided that there should be no detail from the secret service and no transfer therefrom. It is not too much to say that this amendment has been of benefit only and could be of benefit only to the criminal classes. If deliberately introduced for the purpose of diminishing the effectiveness of war against crime it could not have been better devised to this end. It forbade the practices that had been followed to a greater or less extent by the executive heads of various departments for twenty years. To these practices we owe the securing of the evidence which enabled us to drive great lotteries out of business and secure a quarter of a million of dollars in fines from their promoters. These practices have enabled us to discover some of the most outrageous frauds in connection with the theft of government land and government timber by great corporations and by individuals. These practices have enabled us to get some of the evidence indispensable in order to secure the conviction of the wealthiest and most formidable criminals with whom the government has to deal, both those operating in violation of the anti-trust law and others. The amendment in question was of benefit to no one excepting to these criminals, and it seriously hampers the government in the detection of crime and the securing of justice. Moreover, it not only affects departments outside of the treasury, but it tends to hamper the secretary of the treasury himself in the effort to utilize the employees of his department so as to best meet the requirements of the public service. It forbids him from preventing frauds upon the customs service, from investigating irregularities in branch mints and assay offices and has seriously crippled him. It prevents the promotion of employees in the secret service, and this further discourages good effort. In its present form the restriction operates only to the advantage of the criminal, of the wrongdoer.

The chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men. Very little of such investigation has been done in the past. But it is true that the work of the secret service agents was partly responsible for the indictment and conviction of a senator and a congressman for land frauds in Oregon. I do not believe that it is in the public interest to protect criminals in any branch of the public service, and, exactly as we have again and again during the past seven years prosecuted and convicted such criminals who were in the executive branch of the government, so in my belief we should be given ample means to prosecute them if found in the legislative branch. But if this is not considered desirable a special exception could be made in the law prohibiting the use of the secret service force in investigating members of the congress. It would be far better to do this than to do what actually was done and strive to prevent or at least to hamper effective action against criminals by the executive branch of the government.

Asks Careful Reading of Message.

A careful reading of this message will show that I said nothing to warrant the statement that "the majority of the congressmen were in fear of being investigated by the secret service men" or "that congress as a whole was actuated by that motive." I did not make any such statement in this message. Moreover, I have never made any such statement about congress as a whole nor, with a few inevitable exceptions, about the members of congress in any message or article or speech. On the contrary, I have always not only deprecated, but vigorously resented, the practice of indiscriminate attack upon congress and indiscriminate condemnation of all congressmen, wise and unwise, fit and unfit, good and bad alike. No one realizes more than I the importance of co-operation between the executive and congress, and no one holds the authority and dignity of the congress of the United States in higher respect than I do. I have not the slightest sympathy with the practice of judging men for good or for ill not on their several merits, but in a mass, as members of one particular body or one caste. To put together all men holding or who have held a particular office, whether it be the office of president or judge or senator or member of the house of representatives, and to class them all, without regard to their individual differences, as good or bad seems to me utterly indefensible, and it is equally indefensible whether the good are confounded with the bad in a heated and unwarranted championship of all or in a heated and unwarranted assault upon all. I would neither attack nor defend all executive officers in a mass, whether presidents, governors, cabinet officers or officials of lower rank, nor would I attack or defend all legislative officers in a mass. The safety of free government rests very largely in the ability of the plain, everyday citizen to discriminate between those public servants who serve him well and those public servants who serve him ill. He cannot thus discriminate if he is persuaded to pass judgment upon a man not with reference to whether he is a fit or unfit public servant, but with reference to whether he is an executive or legislative officer, whether he belongs to one branch or the other of the government.

Says Message Is Misunderstood.

This allegation in the resolution, therefore, must certainly be due to an entire failure to understand my message.

The resolution continues, "That the president be requested to transmit to the house any evidence upon which he based his statements that the 'chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men.'" This statement, which was an attack upon no one, still less upon the congress, is sustained by the facts.

If you will turn to the Congressional Record for May 1 last, pages 5553 to 5560, inclusive, you will find the debate on this subject. Mr. Tawney of Minnesota, Mr. Smith of Iowa, Mr. Sherley of Kentucky and Mr. Fitzgerald of New York appear in this debate as the special champions of the provision referred to. Messrs. Parsons, Bennet and Driscoll were the leaders of those who opposed the adoption of the amendment and upheld the right of the government to use the most efficient means possible in order to detect criminals and to prevent and punish crime. The amendment was carried in the committee of the whole, where no votes of the individual members are recorded, so I am unable to discriminate by mentioning the members who voted for and the members who voted against the provision, but its passage, the journal records, was greeted with applause. I am well aware, however, that in any case of this kind many members who have no particular knowledge of the point at issue are content simply to follow the lead of the committee which had considered the matter, and I have no doubt that many members of the house simply followed the lead of Messrs. Tawney and Smith without having had the opportunity to know very much as to the rights and wrongs of the question.

I would not ordinarily attempt in this way to discriminate between members of the house, but as objection has been taken to my language, in which I simply spoke of the action of the house as a whole, and as apparently there is a desire that I should thus discriminate I will state that I think the responsibility rested on the committee on appropriations under the lead of the members whom I have mentioned.

Replies to Request For Evidence.

Now as to the request of the congress that I give the evidence for my statement that the chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men.

The part of the Congressional Record to which I have referred above entirely supports this statement. Two distinct lines of argument were followed in the debate. One concerned the question whether the law warranted the employment of the secret service in departments other than the treasury, and this did not touch the merits of the service in the least. The other line of argument went to the merits of the service, whether lawfully or unlawfully employed, and here the chief if not the only argument used was that the service should be cut down and restricted because its members had "shadowed" or investigated members of congress and other officers of the government. If we examine the debate in detail it appears that most of what was urged in favor of the amendment took the form of the simple statement that the committee held that there had been a "violation of law" by the use of the secret service for other purposes than suppressing counterfeiting (and one or two other matters which can be disregarded) and that such language was now to be used as would effectually prevent all such "violation of law" hereafter. Mr. Tawney, for instance, says, "It was for the purpose of stopping the use of this service in every possible way by the departments of the government that this provision was inserted," and Mr. Smith says, "Now, that was the only way in which any limitation could be put upon the activities of the secret service." Mr. Fitzgerald followed in the same vein, and by far the largest part of the argument against the employment of the secret service was confined to the statement that it was in "violation of law." Of course such a statement is not in any way an argument in favor of the justice of the provision. It is not an argument for the provision at all. It is simply a statement of what the gentlemen making it conceive to have been the law. There was both by implication and direct statement the assertion that it was the law and ought to be the law, that the secret service should only be used to suppress counterfeiting and that the law should be made more rigid than ever in this respect.

No Restrictions on Service.

Incidentally I may say that in my judgment there is ample legal authority for the statement that this appropriation law to which reference was made imposes no restrictions whatever upon the use of the secret service men, but relates solely to the expenditure of the money appropriated. Mr. Tawney in the debate stated that he had in his possession "a letter from the secretary of the treasury received a few days ago" in which the secretary of the treasury "himself admits that the provisions under which the appropriation has been made have been violated year after year for a number of years in his own department." I append herewith as Appendix A the letter referred to. [Appendix A is a letter from Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou to the chairman of the committee on appropriations of the house of representatives, dated April 29, 1908, protesting against the proposed law abridging the right of the secretary of the treasury to detail secret service men to work in other divisions of his department. Such abridgement, he declared, would be "distinctly to the advantage of violators of criminal statutes of the United States."] It makes no such admission as that which Mr. Tawney alleges. It contains, on the contrary, as you will see by reading it, an "emphatic protest against any such abridgement of the rights delegated to the secretary of the treasury by existing law" and concludes by asserting that he "is quite within his rights in thus employing the service of these agents" and that the proposed modification which Mr. Tawney succeeded in carrying through would be "distinctly to the advantage of violators of criminal statutes of the United States." I call attention to the fact that in this letter of Secretary Cortelyou to Mr. Tawney, as in my letter to the speaker quoted below, the explicit statement is made that the proposed change will be for the benefit of the criminals, a statement which I simply reiterated in public form in my message to the congress this year and which is also contained in effect in the report of the secretary of the treasury to the congress.

"Private Conduct" of Members.

A careful reading of the Congressional Record will also show that practically the only arguments advanced in favor of the limitation proposed by Mr. Tawney's committee beyond what may be supposed to be contained by implication in certain sentences as to "abuses" which were not specified were those contained in the repeated statements of Mr. Sherley. Mr. Sherley stated that there had been "pronounced abuses growing out of the use of the secret service for purposes other than those intended," putting his statement in the form of a question, and in the same form further stated that the "private conduct" of "members of congress, senators" and others ought not to be investigated by the secret service and that they should not investigate a "member of congress" who had been accused of "conduct unbecoming a gentleman and a member of congress." In addition to these assertions, couched as questions, he made one positive declaration that "this secret service at one time was used for the purpose of looking into the personal conduct of a member of congress." This argument of Mr. Sherley, the only real argument as to the merits of the question made on behalf of the committee on appropriations, will be found in columns 1 and 2 of page 5556 and column 1 of page 5557 of the Congressional Record. In column 1 of page 5556 Mr. Sherley refers to the impropriety of permitting the secret service men to investigate men in the departments, officers of the army and navy and senators and congressmen. In column 2 he refers to officers of the navy and members of congress. In column 1, page 5557, he refers only to members of congress. His speech puts most weight on the investigation of members of congress.

Newspaper Article Reproduced.

What appears in the record is filled out and explained by an article which appeared in the Chicago Inter Ocean of Jan. 3, 1904, under a Washington headline and which marked the beginning of this agitation against the secret service. It was a special article of about 3,000 words, written, as I was then informed and now understand, by Mr. L. W. Busbey, at that time private secretary to the speaker of the house. I inclose a copy of certain extracts from the article, marked Appendix B. [Appendix B consists of an article from the Chicago Inter Ocean of Jan. 3, 1904. In this John E. Wilkie, chief of the secret service of the treasury department, is described as ambitious of becoming "the Fouche of the United States," in imitation of Fouche, chief of the secret police of Napoleon I. The article declares that the secret service bureau exists without warrant of congressional action and that congress has always been antagonistic to the bureau.] It contained an utterly unwarranted attack on the secret service division of the treasury department and its chief. The opening paragraph includes, for instance, statements like the following:

He (the chief of the division) and his men are desirous of doing the secret detective work for the whole government and are not particular about drawing the line between the lawmakers and the lawbreakers. They are ready to shadow the former as well as the latter.

Then, after saying that congress will insist that the men shall only be used to stop counterfeiting, the article goes on:

Congress does not intend to have a Fouche or any other kind of minister of police to be used by the executive departments against the legislative branch of the government. It has been so used, and it is suspected that it has been so used recently. * * * The legislative branch of the government will not tolerate the meddling of detectives, whether they represent the president, cabinet officers or only themselves. * * * Congressmen resented the secret interference of the secret service men who for weeks shadowed some of the most respected members of the house and senate. * * * When it was discovered that the secret service men were shadowing congressmen there was a storm of indignation at the capitol, and the bureau came near being abolished and the appropriation for the suppression of counterfeiting cut off. * * * At another time the chief of the secret service had his men shadow congressmen with a view to involving them in scandals that would enable the bureau to dictate to them as the price of silence. * * * The secret service men have shown an inclination again to shadow members of congress, knowing them to be lawmakers, and this is no joke. Several of the departments have asked congress for secret funds for investigation, and the treasury department wants the limitation removed from the appropriation for suppressing counterfeiting. This shows a tendency toward Fouchetism and a secret watch on other officials than themselves.

At the time of this publication the work of the secret service which was thus assailed included especially the investigation of great land frauds in the west and the securing of evidence to help the department of justice in the beef trust investigations at Chicago, which resulted in successful prosecutions.

In view of Mr. Busbey's position I have accepted the above quoted statements as fairly expressing the real meaning and animus of the attacks made in general terms on the use of the secret service for the punishment of criminals. Furthermore, in the performance of my duty to endeavor to find the feelings of congressmen on public questions of note I have frequently discussed this particular matter with members of congress, and on such occasions the reasons alleged to me for the hostility of congress to the secret service, both by those who did and by those who did not share this hostility, were almost invariably the same as those set forth in Mr. Busbey's article. I may add, by the way, that these allegations as to the secret service are wholly without foundation in fact.

Real Issue Named.

But all of this is of insignificant importance compared with the main, the real, issue. This issue is simply, Does congress desire that the government shall have at its disposal the most efficient instrument for the detection of criminals and the prevention and punishment of crime, or does it not? The action of the house last May was emphatically an action against the interest of justice and against the interest of law abiding people and in its effect of benefit only to lawbreakers. I am not now dealing with motives. Whatever may have been the motive that induced the action of which I speak, this was beyond all question the effect of that action. Is the house now willing to remedy the wrong?

For a long time I contented myself with endeavoring to persuade the house not to permit the wrong, speaking informally on the subject with those members who, I believed, knew anything of the matter and communicating officially only in the ordinary channels, as through the secretary of the treasury. In a letter to the speaker on April 30, protesting against the cutting down of the appropriation vitally necessary if the interstate commerce commission was to carry into effect the twentieth section of the Hepburn law, I added: "The provision about the employment of the secret service men will work very great damage to the government in its endeavor to prevent and punish crime. There is no more foolish outcry than this against 'spies.' Only criminals need fear our detectives." (I inclose copy of the whole letter, marked "Appendix C." The postscript is blurred in my copy book, and two or three of the words cannot be deciphered.) [Appendix C is a letter dated April 30, 1908, from President Roosevelt to Speaker Cannon protesting against the cutting down in the sundry civil bill of the appropriation for secret service work. "The only people benefited would be the very worst of the big railroad men whose misdeeds we are trying to prevent or correct," were the words of the president.] These methods proved unavailing to prevent the wrong. Messrs. Tawney and Smith and their fellow members on the appropriations committee paid no heed to the protests, and as the obnoxious provision was incorporated in the sundry civil bill it was impossible for me to consider or discuss it on its merits, as I should have done had it been in a separate bill. Therefore I have now taken the only method available, that of discussing it in my message to congress, and as all efforts to secure what I regard as proper treatment of the subject without recourse to plain speaking had failed I have spoken plainly and directly and have set forth the facts in explicit terms.

[Here the president gives instances in which the secret service men have been instrumental in securing convictions of offenses against federal laws, citing especially the land fraud cases.]

In connection with the Nebraska prosecution the government has by decree secured the return to the government of over a million acres of grazing land, in Colorado of more than 2,000 acres of mineral land, and suits are now pending involving 150,000 acres more.

Department's Agents Dishonest.

All these investigations in the land cases were undertaken in consequence of Mr. Hitchcock, the then secretary of the interior, becoming convinced that there were extensive frauds committed in his department, and the ramifications of the frauds were so farreaching that he was afraid to trust his own officials to deal in thoroughgoing fashion with them. One of the secret service men accordingly resigned and was appointed in the interior department to carry on this work. The first thing he discovered was that the special agents' division or corps of detectives of the land office of the interior department was largely under the control of the land thieves, and in consequence the investigations above referred to had to be made by secret service men.

If the present law, for which Messrs. Tawney, Smith and the other gentlemen I have above mentioned are responsible, had then been in effect this action would have been impossible and most of the criminals would unquestionably have escaped. No more striking instance can be imagined of the desirability of having a central corps of skilled investigating agents who can at any time be assigned, if necessary in large numbers, to investigate some violation of the federal statutes, in no matter what branch of the public service. In this particular case most of the men investigated who were public servants were in the executive branch of the government. But in Oregon, where an enormous acreage of fraudulently alienated public land was recovered for the government, a United States senator, Mr. Mitchell, and a member of the lower house, Mr. Williamson, were convicted on evidence obtained by men transferred from the secret service, and another member of congress was indicted.

Stopped Naturalization Frauds.

From 1901 to 1904 a successful investigation of naturalization affairs was made by the secret service, with the result of obtaining hundreds of convictions of conspirators who were convicted of selling fraudulent papers of naturalization. (Subsequently congress passed a very wise law providing a special service and appropriation for the prevention of naturalization frauds, but unfortunately at the same time that the action against the secret service was taken congress also cut down the appropriation for this special service, with the result of crippling the effort to stop frauds in naturalization.) The fugitives Greene and Gaynor, implicated in a peculiarly big government contract fraud, were located and arrested in Canada by the secret service, and, thanks to this, they have since gone to prison for their crimes.

The secret service was used to assist in the investigation of crimes under the peonage laws, and owing partly thereto numerous convictions were secured and the objectionable practice was practically stamped out, at least in many districts. The most extensive smuggling of silk and opium in the history of the treasury department was investigated by agents of the secret service in New York and Seattle and a successful prosecution of the offenders undertaken. Assistance of the utmost value was rendered to the department of justice in the beef trust investigation at Chicago; prosecutions were followed up and fines inflicted. The cotton leak scandal in the agricultural department was investigated and the responsible parties located. What was done in connection with lottery investigations is disclosed in a letter just sent to me by the United States attorney for Delaware, running as follows:

The destruction of the Honduras National Lottery company, successor to the Louisiana Lottery company, was entirely the work of the secret service. * * * This excellent work was accomplished by Mr. Wilkie and his subordinates. I thought it might be timely to recall this prosecution.

Lottery Cases and Others.

Three hundred thousand dollars in fines were collected by the government in the lottery cases. Again, the ink contract fraud in the bureau of engraving and printing (a bureau of the treasury department) was investigated by the secret service and the guilty parties brought to justice. Mr. Tawney stated in the debate that this was not investigated by the secret service, but by a clerk "down there," conveying the impression that the clerk was not in the secret service. As a matter of fact, he was in the secret service. His name was Moran, and he was promoted to assistant chief for the excellence of his work in this case. The total expense for the office and field force of the secret service last year was $135,000, and by this one investigation they saved to the government over $100,000 a year. Thanks to the restriction imposed by congress, it is now very difficult for the secretary of the treasury to use the secret service freely even in his own department—for instance, to use them to repeat what they did so admirably in the case of this ink contract. The government is further crippled by the law forbidding it to employ detective agencies. Of course the government can detect the most dangerous crimes and punish the worst criminals only by the use either of the secret service or of private detectives. To hamper it in using the one and forbid it to resort to the other can inure to the benefit of none save the criminals.

Secretary Cortelyou Sustained.

The facts above given show beyond possibility of doubt that what the secretary of the treasury and I had both written prior to the enactment of the obnoxious provision and what I have since written in my message to the congress state the facts exactly as they are. The obnoxious provision is of benefit only to the criminal class and can be of benefit only to the criminal class. If it had been embodied in the law at the time when I became president, all the prosecutions above mentioned and many others of the same general type would either not have been undertaken or would have been undertaken with the government at a great disadvantage, and many and probably most of the chief offenders would have gone scot free instead of being punished for their crimes.

Such a body as the secret service, such a body of trained investigating agents, occupying a permanent position in the government service and separate from local investigating forces in different departments, is an absolute necessity if the best work is to be done against criminals. It is by far the most efficient instrument possible to use against crime. Of course the more efficient an instrument is the more dangerous it is if misused. To the argument that a force like this can be misused it is only necessary to answer that the condition of its usefulness if handled properly is that it shall be so efficient as to be dangerous if handled improperly. Any instance of abuse by the secret service or other investigating force in the departments should be unsparingly punished, and congress should hold itself ready at any and all times to investigate the executive departments whenever there is reason to believe that any such instance of abuse has occurred. I wish to emphasize my more than cordial acquiescence in the view that this is not only the right of congress, but emphatically its duty. To use the secret service in the investigation of purely private or political matters would be a gross abuse. But there has been no single instance of such abuse during my term as president.

The President's Appeal.

In conclusion, I most earnestly ask in the name of good government and decent administration, in the name of honesty and for the purpose of bringing to justice violators of the federal laws wherever they may be found, whether in public or private life, that the action taken by the house last year be reversed. When this action was taken the senate committee, under the lead of the late Senator Allison, having before it a strongly worded protest (Appendix D) from Secretary Cortelyou like that he had sent to Mr. Tawney, accepted the secretary's views, and the senate passed the bill in the shape presented by Senator Allison. In the conference, however, the house conferees insisted on the retention of the provision they had inserted, and the senate yielded. [Appendix D consists of a letter from Secretary Cortelyou to the late William B. Allison, chairman of the senate committee on appropriations, dated May 5, 1908. In it the secretary protests vigorously against the amendment to the sundry civil bill prohibiting the payment of "any person detailed or transferred from the secret service division." He gives reasons for such details and in an appendix cites instances in which the secret service men have been detailed effectively in cases outside the treasury department.]

The chief of the secret service is paid a salary utterly inadequate to the importance of his functions and to the admirably way in which he has performed them. I earnestly urge that it be increased to $6,000 per annum. I also urge that the secret service be placed where it properly belongs and made a bureau in the department of justice, as the chief of the secret service has repeatedly requested. But, whether this is done or not, it should be explicitly provided that the secret service can be used to detect and punish crime wherever it is found.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, Jan. 4, 1909.

A Hero of Romance.

By MARTHA M'CULLOCH-WILLIAMS.

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Enders had a penchant for new faces. He could always be depended on to play the gallant to any fair looking stranger within Hightown gates. He was twenty-seven, well born, master of a moderate fortune and head of a thriving business. Naturally the fair visitors felt flattered, even honored, by his attentions, though warned in the outset that no serious intentions lay behind them.

"Frank Enders is a goose—the most delightful goose in the world, but none the less a goose," said Mrs. Lawton, lady paramount of Hightown society. Saying it was her privilege. She had stood godmother to him and in a way mothered him after his own mother died.

"I've no patience at all with Frank," the lady would run on. "He is quick to see the charms, the virtues, of all the nice girls I trot out before him, yet aggravatingly expects to find every one of those charms and virtues combined in some 'impossible she.'"

When she said as much to Enders himself, it made him laugh heartily. He knew the root of Aunt Isabel's bitterness. She had been making matches for him since he left off

"IF YOU DON'T MIND I'LL TAKE YOU HOME WITH ME."

roundabouts. If he knew his own mind, he was abstractly rather anxious to be married, but so far had never seen exactly the woman he would choose as his mate.

He had a definite mental image of her. She must be slim and young, with eyes innocent, yet sparkling, and with a rosebud mouth; bright, but not bookish; well bred, of course; gracious, yet with dashes of temper; reverent, gay, even almost frivolous, she would one day dance into his heart and stay there always.

He believed it firmly; hence there was no thought of danger, of anything, indeed, but a new experience, when he found himself upon Hightown's main street very early in the morning confronted with a tall woman, slight and tired looking, who held up her hand in arrest, asking imperatively, "Will you take a lone woman stranded and stranger somewhere—anywhere—so she can get something to eat?"

"Certainly," he said, with a reassuring smile. "How lucky that I came out thus before breakfast! If you don't mind, I'll take you home with me. My aunt will make you very welcome, and somehow I rather hate to think of you at our hotel. It's a disgrace to Hightown, but we dare not have it better. If it were better the summer boarder would descend on us"—

"Oh! Is it possible any place has escaped?" the stranger interrupted. Enders smiled again. She had a delicious voice—soft, clear, vibrant, with the least possible drawl. She was dressed very quietly, but very well—even his masculine ignorance was aware of the fact.

"You are doing a dangerous thing," she ran on, "if you speak true. Hightown may never get rid of me. I'm so sick and tired of boarders and all their works."

They were approaching his own door. The stranger somehow sensed the fact. She shut the laugh from her eyes, the merry curves from her lips, stood very straight and held out a card to him, saying primly: "I hope that vouches for me sufficiently. Miss Maxwell is a respectable enough person. Your name is"—

"Enders—Frank Enders—at your service," Enders said quickly. She gave him a quick look. After a second or two she said softly, the whimsical smile again wreathing her lips: "I know a lot about you, Mr. Frank Enders. My name child, Doris Clare, makes you out a sort of cross betwixt a fairy prince and a paladin. For her sake and because you ask no questions I'm going to explain. I was on the express, which does not stop here, bound for Pallantrae, a place, I take it, about twenty miles beyond. As I could not sleep I got up very, very early to find the train standing still, panting and snorting like mad, a mile or so from your station. A perfidious person in uniform assured me it would not start for ever so long. Wanting air, I got off and surveyed the landscape in the dawning light.

"Just as I had strolled a little too far—whisk went my train. Not only my train, but my worldly possessions. I had left even my hand bag in the berth. So you see me abjectly a pauper until I can overtake my possessions."

"They shall be overtaken. Don't worry about that. But, tell me, what did you think, feel, do, when you found yourself left?" Enders said, looking straight at her.

"Oh, I promptly forgot the landscape and looked for a milepost. The first one I found read 'Hightown, —— miles.' Some malefactor had smudged the figures, but at least there was promise of finding something. It was not a false promise, you see. I tramped on and found—you."

"I wonder will you think you found anything worth while?" Enders murmured reflectively, as though to himself. Miss Maxwell laughed. "You don't know what case you are in, that is very evident," she said. "I hate to proclaim the fact baldly, but I make a living by writing love stories, and ever since Doris came home I've been wondering if you were fit for the place you are to occupy in the tale I am weaving about her."

"I defy you, defy anybody, to make me a hero of romance," Enders said, flushing deeply. Again Miss Maxwell laughed; but, after it, she shook her head, saying, "You truly won't do for the hero of my romance—except your own."

That was the beginning of it. The end came six months later. Doris Maxwell settled down easily upon a place she bought just outside Ballantrae, then brought in her name child to keep her company while she experimented at homemaking.

So it had been the most natural thing in the world for Enders to fall in the way of haunting the Maxwell house. His new motor made nothing of the thirty mile journey. He found the two Dorises doubly delightful, and for three months at least lapped his conscience into believing that Doris, the girl, was the magnet.

Then came illumination—sudden and fierce. It took shape of a man, much older, much richer than himself, a power in the publishing world, no less the critical one, who came down upon the dovecote of a household, fully resolved to carry off Doris Maxwell almost whether or no.

Doris Clare almost chuckled while she confided to Enders the whole story. "It's so funny," she said. "At first Colonel Baker was quite condescending—courted Aunt Doris with the air of 'heaven is resolved to reward you, my child. Be duly and truly grateful.' Then when she said 'No,' hardly troubling to say 'Thank you' after it, he got desperately earnest and remonstrated with her for standing so much in her own light.

"But it was comic—there's no other word for it—when he began to bluster. Still, do you know he almost frightened Aunt Doris? She ran away from him—she who is so brave. I think she was afraid he would wear out her resistance, he's such a fine, high old Turk, whom nobody ever crossed before. And to think he's metaphorically on his knees to her now!

"If only she can bring herself to take him—but I won't talk of that. I daren't let myself. It would mean such a lot to—both of us."

"No doubt she will take him," Enders said, grinding his teeth as he walked away. He was a false prophet. Doris sent the colonel away more than ever disconsolate, but that did not hinder him from coming back next month, and the next, and the next.

"Why don't you put him out of his misery in some fashion?" Enders asked of Miss Maxwell upon the third return. She smiled a little sadly. "There's just one way to put him out of it," she said, "and I can't take that; it would be too ungrateful."

"Ungrateful! I don't understand," Enders returned. She looked over his head, saying softly: "I was a stranger, and you took me in. More, you gave me the best breakfast I ever ate. Wouldn't it be black ingratitude in me to turn the colonel's eyes to Doris? She could console him beautifully—be to him a hundred times all he hopes to find in me. And how she would revel in spending his money and tyrannizing over him! But I can't bring myself to take away your sweetheart—indeed. I'm holding the colonel neither on nor off until after you two"—

"We two can be left out of the account," Enders said almost hotly. "Doris! Doris! You are the wife I want. Let the colonel have the pretty child and welcome. I've waited all these years for you. Now I will have you, whether or no."

"You see I was right," Doris Maxwell said, flushing beautifully. "You can be a hero in our romance."

An Unexpected Reply.

A very demure little Frenchwoman, who teaches her native tongue in a well known southern college, learned recently, under embarrassing circumstances, that it is not always safe to accept as a final standard of correct English what one may casually hear. One night at supper the president of the college announced to the assembled young ladies and teachers that an informal musical program would be given presently in the college chapel.

Turning to the dainty Parisienne, who in addition to her other accomplishments plays the piano well, he said:

"Perhaps Mme. Petit will be so good as to assist us."

The lady addressed arose and coyly replied:

"I vill do my durndest, professeur!"—Lippincott's.

AN UNPAYABLE DEBT.

The Late Mrs. Osborn, Inventor of the Shirt Waist.

Josefa Osborn is dead, and if the women of the nation—of the whole world, for the matter of that—only knew their unpayable indebtedness to her they would wear mourning bands on their arms for thirty days and get extra allowances from their husbands and fathers and brothers to raise a glorious monument over her bones. All the women's clubs, too, from Zanesville to Zanzibar would drape their halls and put suitable resolutions of their great loss on their minutes.

Mrs. Osborn invented the feminine shirt waist.

According to the consensus of feminine opinion, no single article of feminine wear and feminine decoration has ever equaled the shirt waist. It is at once the most comfortable, the most becoming and the most adaptable article in any lady's wardrobe. It is capable of being drawn out to any extent like an accordion. It is formal and it is informal and everything that lies between. It is suitable for anything from a seance with the cooking stove to a reception at the Gotrocks, with a footman at the front door.

Its genesis was simple. Mrs. Osborn saw her husband's soft shirts and envied them. From that, as one who has a surface knowledge of the sex will testify, it was but a step to annexation. Mrs. Osborn went to the man who supplied her husband and told him that she wished a half dozen shirts built on the regulation masculine working plans save slight divergencies here and there and with a decided curtailment in their length. He demurred. She insisted, and she won.

She wore them herself. She gave them to her patrons, for she was the most famous dressmaker in New York, and from them sprung the millions of shirt waists that have covered and made attractive the women of the world.

Mrs. Osborn was a wonderful woman in many ways. With no experience and only the necessity for action to inspire her, she left the ranks of New York's Four Hundred and with only $3,500 to start with built up a business that took an entire building, employed 350 persons and enabled her to leave an estate of fully half a million.

This was her material reward, but the shirt waist, to shift it from its proper place for a moment, was her crown of glory.

BABIES HATE LIGHT.

Even the Top of the Pink Little Head Is Sensitive to It.

One thing which we must learn to appreciate and respect in the baby is his attitude toward light. This is widely different from ours, writes Dr. Woods Hutchinson in the Housekeeper. Light is one of the most stimulating and attractive things in the world to us, and the brighter the better. But to a poor blinking tot of a baby it is as dazzling and irritating as it is grateful to us.

His chief objection to the new world in which he finds himself, if he could put it in words, would be, "It's so beastly light." He is born a caveman in more senses than one. While the rooms which he occupies should get plenty of sunshine, this should never be allowed to shine directly into his eyes or full upon his face.

He has neither pigment in his tender skin nor hair on the top of his pink little head to protect him against the light rays. It is little short of cruelty to animals to lay an unfortunate baby on his back in a troughlike perambulator or baby buggy so deep and well padded that he cannot even squirm, to load him down with clothing and wraps or even actually strap him down so that he can lift neither hand nor foot and then to wheel him about for hours with his little face turned up to the full glare of the light and even the direct rays of the sun.

Here is where the foundation of many a case of headache, of irritable nerves, of fretfulness—with its accompanying indigestion and sleeplessness—is laid. Look at the faces of these poor little human cocoons and you will see three times out of five that while they are bravely trying to make the best of it and to accept it good humoredly their tiny countenances are wrinkled into one universal frown of perplexity and protest.

By all means get the baby into the open air day and night, but see to it that his eyes are protected from the direct glare either by hood or sunshade or by turning his back to it.

HOUSEWIFE SUGGESTIONS.

After washing lace curtains lay a blanket on the floor in some empty room, spread the curtains on the blanket, stretching them carefully, and they will keep their place without any fastening until dried.

Parsley that can be put into a pepper box and used to garnish certain dishes is prepared in this manner: First carefully wash the parsley and dip into boiling water, which will make the leaves a brilliant green. Place the leaves on a plate and put into the oven to dry. When crisp break into small pieces and run through a coarse sieve.

In a very small kitchen a hinged table is very important. Get a good sized square board or two boards clamped together and fasten with strong hinges near a window. It will be necessary to have a support fastened beneath. When not in use the board lies against the wall. It is handy when taking pies, cakes or bread from the oven and serves to hold dishes when the kitchen table is crowded with cooking utensils. Cover the board with an oilcloth the color of the paint in the kitchen.

ONLY ONE.

The Record in Bellefonte is a Unique One.

If the reader has a "bad back" or any kidney ill and is looking for relief and cure, better depend on the only remedy endorsed by people you know. Doan's Kidney Pills relieve quickly—cure permanently. Bellefonté citizens testify to this. Here is a case of it:

Mrs. Emma J. Davis of E Logan St. Bellefonte, Pa. says; I have a great deal of confidence in Doan's Kidney Pills, and have already recommended them in a published testimonial in 1897. I told how I had been relieved of kidney complaint and backache which had kept me suffering for years. Doan's Kidney Pills did this for me when other remedies had failed. Whenever I feel any symptom of my old trouble I send to F. Potts Green's drug store for a supply of Doan's Kidney Pills and it never requires more than a few doses to get me right."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster—Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no others.

A Jewelers Experience

C. R. Kluger, The Jeweler, 1060 Virginia Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., writes: "I was so weak from kidney trouble that I could hardly walk a hundred feet. Four bottles of Foley's Kidney Remedy cleared my complexion, cured my backache and the irregularities disappeared, and I can not attend to business every day, and recommend Foley's Kidney Remedy to all sufferers, as it cured me after the doctors and other remedies had failed. Sold by C. M. Parrish.

Tickling, tight Cough, can be surely and quickly loosened with a prescription Druggists are dispensing everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Cough Remedy. And it is so very, very different than common cough medicines. No Opium, no Chloroform, absolutely nothing harsh or unsafe The tender leaves of a harmless, lung healing mountainous shrub, gives the curative properties to Dr. Shoop's Cough Remedy. Those leaves have the power to calm the most distressing Cough and to soothe and heal the most sensitive bronchial membrane Mothers should, for safety's sake alone, always demand Dr. Shoop's. It can with perfect freedom be given to even the youngest babes Test it yourself! and see. Sold by J. Zeller & Son.

No one is immune from kidney trouble, so just remember that Foley's Kidney Remedy will stop the irregularities and cure any case of kidney or bladder trouble that is not beyond the reach of medicine. Sold by C. M. Parrish.

More people are taking Foley's Kidney Remedy every year. It is considered to be the most effective remedy for kidney and bladder troubles that medical science can devise. Foley's Kidney Remedy corrects irregularities, builds up worn out tissues and restores lost vitality. It will make you feel well and look well. Sold by C. M. Parrish.

Wood's Liver Medicine

(In liquid form, pleasant to take)

For Chills, Fever and Malaria

Headache, Biliousness, Constipation and all other symptoms of deranged Liver quickly overcome. A tonic to the entire system,

Liver, Kidney, Bladder and Blood

The $1.00 bottle contains nearly 2½ times the quantity of the 50c size. Prepared only by the

PINEULE MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

C M Parrish

EDW. K. RHOADS

At his yard opposite the P. R. R. Passenger Station, sells only:

BEST QUALITIES

—OF—

ANTHRACITE

—AND—

BITUMINOUS

COALS

Also, All Kinds of:

WOOD, GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND SAND.

Superior Screenings for Lime Burning, Builders and Plasterers' Sand.

Telephone Calls:

Central Co. - - - 1314

Commercial Co. - - 682

ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC (EAU DE QUININE)

LILLIAN RUSSELL, the beautiful actress, says:

"Without question, an indispensable adjunct to a lady's toilet table. Exceedingly meritorious in preserving the hair and causing it to retain its lustre."

You can make your hair beautiful and improve your personal appearance by using ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC every day. It cures dandruff and stops falling hair, because it goes to the root of the trouble. FREE! A sample bottle of ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC (3 applications) for 10 cents to pay postage and packing.

ED. PINAUD'S LILAC VEGETAL

An exquisite perfume for the handkerchief, atomizer and bath. Used by women of fashion in Paris and New York.

Send 10 cents (to pay postage and packing) for a free sample bottle containing enough Lilac Vegetal Extract for 10 applications.

Write to-day to ED. PINAUD'S American Offices,

ED. PINAUD BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY.

Ask your dealer for ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC and LILAC VEGETAL

YOU WILL BE PROUD OF A KENYON OVERCOAT

because it never loses its shape until you need a new one. Style and Fit—as well as wearing quality—are never lacking in Coats that bear the Kenyon label. They are the kind of Overcoats that not only feel comfortable and cosy—but look right all the time.

Kenyon OVERCOATS

It's the Way They're Made

Kenyon Overcoats are made in a factory—not a sweatshop—where the art of coat-making has reached perfection. Only tested fabrics are used, and every part is carefully made by an expert workman. Ask your dealer.

C. KENYON CO., 23 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK CITY

W. B. Reduso CORSETS

The Perfect Corset for Large Women

It places over-developed women on the same basis as their slender sisters. It tapers off the bust, flattens the abdomen, and absolutely reduces the hips from 1 to 5 inches. Not a harness—not a cumbersome affair, no torturing straps, but the most scientific example of corsetry, boned in such a manner as to give the wearer absolute freedom of movement.

New W. B. Reduso No. 770. For large tall women. Made of white coutil. Hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 20 to 36. Price $3.00.

New W. B. Reduso No. 771. Is the same as No. 770, but is made of light weight white batiste. Hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 20 to 36. Price $3.00.

New W. B. Reduso No. 772. For large short women. The same as No. 770, except that the bust is somewhat lower all around. Made of white coutil, hose supporters front and sides Sizes 20 to 36. Price $3.00.

New W. B. Reduso No. 773, is the same as No. 772, but made of light weight white batiste. Hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 20 to 36. Price $3.00.

Ask any dealer anywhere to show you the new W. B. "hip-subduing" models, which will produce the correct figure for prevailing modes, or any of our numerous styles which are made in such a variety as to guarantee perfect fit for every type of figure.

From $1.00 to $3.00 per pair.

WEING TEN BROS., Mfrs., 377-379 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

The New York Tribune Farmer

is the most thoroughly practical, helpful, useful, entertaining, national illustrated agricultural and Family weekly in the United States.

PRICE $1 25 A YEAR.

Send your name for free sample copy

New York Tribune Farmer, Tribune Building, New York City.

THE Bellefonte Republican

A Local Family Newspaper, published at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., by Edward T. Tuten. Established 1869.

A complete history of Centre county and its people, therefore of interest to all interested in Centre county.

Subscription $1.50 a Year If Paid in Advance $1.00 will be received.

Guaranteed Circulation 2000

Both of these papers one year for only $1.25 If you send your order and money to the Bellefonte Republican, Bellefonte, Penna.

The Bellefonte Republican.

The Best Advertising Medium In Central Pennsylvania.

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One inch (12 lines this type)	$ 5	$ 8	12
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Half column	20	35	55
One column	35	55	100

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 10 cents per line for each insertion unless otherwise agreed, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial notices, in our local columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines this type $8 per annum.

All legal advertising 10 cents a line per insertion.

Advertisers, and especially Advertising Agents, are respectfully informed that no notice will be taken of orders to insert advertisements at less rates than the above, nor will any notice be given to orders of parties unknown to the publisher, unless accompanied by the cash.

CHARLES C. TUTEN.

EDITORIAL.

Notice to Subscribers.

The Bellefonte Republican mailing list has been corrected up to the first of January, all paying prior to that date receive proper credit by change of date on the label. During the month of January statements will be sent to all our subscribers who are in arrears a year or more. By this you are reminded of the fact that the Post Office department requires that their subscriptions be promptly paid or their names be stricken from the list. This order is imperative and we ask that you give it prompt attention.

UNCLE SAM AND VENEZUELA.

Coincident with the season of peace and good will, comes official announcement of the resumption of friendly relations between the United States and Venezuela. Castro, the international trouble-maker, shorn of his power, the object of hatred at home, lies on a sick bed in Berlin. It is impossible to imagine him ever returning, Nepoleon-like, and attempting to retrieve his lost fortunes. He is down and out. William *I* Buchanan, to whom has been entrusted the duty of re-opening diplomatic relations with Venezuela, is duly equipped for that responsibility. Argentine republic and to Panama, he has some notable diplomatic achievements to his credit. He has a thorough understanding of the peculiar Latin-American temperament and has succeeded where diplomats accustomed to dealing exclusively with European peoples would fail. It is too early, of course to accord formal recognition to the new Venezuelan administration. Its claims to this distinction must be investigated and much will depend upon Mr Buchanan's report. The Gomez administration has apparently started out well, but its ability to make good its promises is yet to be demonstrated. One thing is certain. Acting President Gomez is showing a disposition to meet the United States half way on the settlement of existing differences, in gratifying contrast to the belligerent policy of his predecess.

It should by no means be assumed that Venezuela's days of internal strife are over. There are always the "ins" and the "outs," and however admirable the promises of the new administration, it must still reckon with the old adherents of Castro, who will make all the trouble they can. Here is where the invaluable services of Special Commissioner Buchanan will come in. If he is convinced that the Gomez government will be able to fulfill its treaty obligations and will assure the best administration of internal affairs, the seal of his approval will do much toward bringing about an era of peace in Venezuela. The United States will not stand for any disorder that will again imperil the interest of its citizens. Its quarrel will be with those who would seek to cause another upheaval in Venezuela, which seems to be entering upon a period of comparative tranquility.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

MANY overworked persons are taking comfort in the thought that 'Christmas comes but once a year.'

AN OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK

This is general and all-around encouragement in the knowledge that the present year opened with a feeling of optimism in all branches of business and with the financial district bright and cheerful in marked contrast to the corresponding week of last year when there were dire predictions of calamity in the business world and a haze of blue so thick that it could hardly be penetrated.

Good reports come from all lines of business so it is easy to see that the outlook for 1909 is all that it should be and if crops are good in 1909 this country will enter upon another prosperity boom.

The horrible earthquake in Sicilly will have but little effect upon prices as the losses to the insurance companies will not be very great, and while wealth was destroyed it was not the wealth of the new world and although the loss of life places the catastrophe as probably the greatest in the history of the world, it is more a loss of life than a loss of dollars.

The threat of trouble in Eastern Europe has passed and danger of war appears to be remote. A war would have been a check of business there but a stimulus here: but wealth would have been destroyed and eventually this country would have been forced to help pay the bill, for a loss of wealth now in any country is eventually felt in some way by all countries. However, all is well that ends well and the past year ended well enough, all things considered and rarely has a new year come in with promises of good things so bright, as the promises in 1909.

GOV. STUART'S MESSAGE.

(Continued from 1st page)

rainfall and lessen the frequency and destructive effects of flood and freshet. The great drought of 1908 wrought irreparable damage, and its results emphasize the necessity of acquiring, maintaining and preserving forests.

The annual floods, especially in the Pittsburg district, causing loss of life and enormous destruction of property, could be controlled in large degree and probably be prevented, by attention to farm cultivation at the head waters, by proper forestation of the non-agricultural lands within the various water-sheds, by reforestation of denuded areas, and by attention to details of stream control.

Pennsylvania early recognized the vital importance of conserving the forests, and created a department of forestry, conferring upon it broad powers and granting it large appropriations. A state forestry academy has been established, and is being conducted with gratifying results. Therein young men are taught the principles of scientific and practical forestry. After graduating they are employed as foresters on the Pennsylvania reservations. This forestry academy, I am informed, is the only institution of its kind in the western hemisphere. I respectfully recommend that the policy of the state in acquiring forest reserves be continued.

There is scarcely a square mile of Pennsylvania territory which is not intersected by a stream. Many of these are mighty rivers of great volume and length; others are of very rapid flow—constituting immense sources of water supply. All spread fertility and prosperity along their borders and promise support to a teeming population, so long as they are preserved in their original abundance and purity. The preservation of water in its virgin purity, for domestic purposes, should be held steadily in view. Pennsylvania's possession of other valuable resources, such as coal, iron, lumber, oil and natural gas, has diverted the attention of the people from the prime importance of protecting her watersheds. Hillsides are denuded and farms too often lie idle.

The acquisition of water rights by individuals and private corporations will, in the near future, present a problem for the people of the state. No grant should be made of water privileges except under restrictions which will properly protect the rights of the public, from whom the privileges are derived.

The Indigent Insane.

One of my first official acts was to call the attention of the legislature to the overcrowded condition of the hospitals for the indigent insane and to request that adequate appropriations be made to relieve this condition, as the commonwealth was under a sacred obligation to provide proper care and treatment for these unfortunate wards of the state. The legislature promptly complied with the request and made liberal appropriations, in order that the inmates of the state hospitals for the insane might receive humane treatment and attention.

The amounts appropriated—$2,500,000 for the care, maintenance and treatment of the insane; $416,000 for improvements to the hospital at Norristown; $429,300 for improvements to the hospital at Danville; $450,000 for the erection of buildings for the Homeopathic Hospital for the Insane at Allentown; $80,500 for improvements to the Hospital for the Chronic Insane at Wernersville; $254,000 for improvements to the hospital at Harrisburg; $267,500 for improvements to the hospital at Warren; $400,000 for buildings and $243,500 for furniture and maintenance for the Eastern State Institution for the Feeble Minded and Epileptic, and $758,000 for the State Institution for Feeble Minded of Western Pennsylvania—aggregated $5,798,800, which was larger than any appropriation theretofore made for that purpose. After a personal visit and inspection of the state hospitals for the insane at Norristown, Harrisburg, Danville and Warren, the Hospital for the Chronic Insane at Wernersville, and the Hospital for the Feeble Minded at Polk, I am pleased to say that, when the increased facilities authorized by the last legislature shall have been completed, the accommodations then provided will relieve the congested condition complained of.

Department Reports.

Your attention is respectfully called to the reports from the several departments and commissions, which will be submitted to you. The recommendations found therein should receive your careful consideration. The details of the work of the departments and commissions, to which no special reference is here made, will be found in the respective reports.

Coal Mines.

The commonwealth should make every effort to prevent coal mine disasters, which cost many lives. Mining conditions and methods should be thoroughly investigated, in order that it may be possible to determine when danger exists and how safety can be assured.

In accordance with a concurrent resolution of the senate and house of representatives, approved June 14, 1907, I appointed Robert A. Shillingford, of Clearfield; George W. Schleuderberg, of Pittsburg; Francis Feehan, of Castle Shannon; William Currie, of Lilly, and James E. Roderick, of Hazleton, members of the commission to revise the bituminous mine laws of Pennsylvania. This commission is required to make a report of its deliberations to the general assembly.

Banking and Monetary Institutions.

Since the establishment of the department for the supervision of banks and other monetary institutions, in 1891, the funds subject to such supervision have increased from $300,000,000 to over $1,800,000,000. The protection of depositors in these institutions is of the greatest importance, and when any of these institutions fail they should be wound up expeditiously and with as little expense as possible. To accomplish this, I recommend that a uniform system of administration, exclusive of all others, and under the control of the authorties of the state, be established.

The Railroad Commission.

The Pennsylvania State Railroad Commission affords an avenue of redress to the shipper, the traveler and the employe. Aside from this benefit, which in itself is adequate to demonstrate the wisdom of the creation of such a body, it provides a means for the preliminary investigation of facts and of law, which results in lessening litigation and in an effectual solution of many questions, whether of fact or of law, which may be the subject of dispute between the people and the corporations.

So important a commission, new in the administration of the state's government, necessarily had much preliminary work. The history of 4298 companies, chartered by the commonwealth, has been thoroughly searched, with the result that 1440 have been found to be in existence and exercising powers which bring them within the authority of the commission. These consist of railroad and street railway companies, with their subsidiary lines, and steamboat, telegraph, telephone, pipe line and canal companies. The commission receives from all public carriers daily reports of accidents and special telegraphic reports of all fatalities. A summary of these accidents provides a basis for the recommendation of preventive measures. The commission is co-operating with the Interstate Commerce Commission and the railroad commissions of other states for the purpose of framing a harmonious system of car service rules to be applicable to all interstate and intrastate business.

The commission is making an extended inquiry concerning forest fires, for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent these fires are caused by railroads and the careless operation of their equipment, in order that adequate measures may be applied for their prevention.

The National Guard.

As commander-in-chief of the military forces of the commonwealth the governor has had opportunity to note the faithful and willing spirit rendered the commonwealth by those of her citizens who compose the National Guard, the careful and competent administration of its affairs and the high character and competency of its commanding officers—all of which has been the subject of the highest commendation by distinguished and able officers of the United States army. It is an honor to the commonwealth; and its needs, especially the providing of suitable armories in which the several organizations may be properly and comfortably quartered, are commended to the wise and considerate attention of the General Assembly.

Agriculture.

The permanent prosperity of the country must find its chief foundation in the soil; all other sources of wealth depend upon this foundation, or are limited and temporary. The improvement of land and the encouragement of agriculture will increase the number and enhance the well being of the people. When, therefore, citizens of Pennsylvania conclude to engage in agricultural pursuits they are entitled to every consideration from the commonwealth. Pennsylvania's great undeveloped asset is agriculture, and the tendency of the people to turn to the rural districts is encouraging to thoughtful men.

The total value of Pennsylvania farm property, representing an investment of more than one billion dollars, entitled her, at the last census, to the fifth rank in agriculture among the states of the Union, and today this property is worth many millions more.

The appropriation for the Department of Agriculture have increased rapidly since its creation in 1895. The legislature of 1907 apropriated to it, for the two years beginning June 1, 1907, the sum of $711,930.

Farmers' Institutes—The results accomplished through the agency of the Farmers' Institutes have been very satisfactory in the better selection and preparation of seed for planting, the breeding and care of farm stock, the use of improved methods in handling milk, the caring for poultry, the fertilization of the soil, and the holding in check of noxious insects. All of these and other advanced methods, which embrace the instruction given at these institutes, develop the power of the farmers to materially increase their crop production.

Dairy and Food Division—This division is assisting in protecting the health of the people, especially that of infants, who are dependant upon a supply of pure milk. Much is being accomplished in the way of driving from the market adulterated and unhealthful foods of various kinds. The fraud perpetrated by the sale of oleomargarine as butter is detrimental to the dairy interests. It injures the market for dairy products and the practice should be prohibited.

Protection of public health demands that none but pure and unadulterated foods, drugs and beverages shall be sold. No more serious obligation can be imposed upon public officials than that which devolves upon those intrusted with the enforcement of the pure food laws.

I therefore recommend such changes in this legislation as will effectively protect the people from the sale of adulterated or misbranded articles of food, and, at the same time, afford reasonable protection to retailers for sales made without notice or knowledge of the adulteration or misbranding.

Division of Zoology—This division is engaged in the important and practical work of aiding farmers and fruit growers in suppressing insect pests, whose ravages cause a loss of millions of dollars annually. A force or forty-five trained assistants, located in the fruit producing regions of the state, is engaged in inspecting orchards and crops, advising growers concerning the kinds and nature of the pests and giving practical demonstrations of methods for their destruction.

State Livestock Sanitary Board—It is the function of this board to investigate and control the diseases of domestic animals, to assist in the development of animal husbandry, to supervise horse breeding, to conduct a meat hygiene service, to exercise a system of dairy inspection and to supervise the sanitation of the sources of milk supply. By keeping vigilant watch over the health of animals and by guarding them from infectious and other preventable diseases, the investment of $150,000,000 in farm animals is protected, animal husbandry is encouraged and the conservation of the fertility of the soil is promoted

An instance of the recent work of the State Veterinarian is of sufficient public importance to merit special notice. About the first of November, several carloads of cattle infected with aphthous fever were shipped to different places in Pennsylvania. Aphthous fever is especially dangerous and injurious because of the facility and rapidity with which it spreads. It was decided that the most prompt and economic method of eradicating the outbreak would be to destroy the infected herds and disinfect the premises, thus effacing all local centres from which contagion might spread. Under the terms of cooperation, one-third of the indemnity and of the expenses, burial and disinfection is to be paid by Pennsylvania and the remaining two-thirds by the United States.

As it is impossible to anticipate the cost of eradicating this disease, I respectfully recommend that an appropriation be made, sufficient in amount, to enable the State Veterinarian to meet the necessary expnditures for emergency work during this crisis.

Highways.

The history of a state is comprised in its highways—the means of communication and transportation. Good roads are an advancement of civilization. The telephone and rural free delivery are important aids in the development of country life and property, but the good road is paramount.

The state highway department, since its creation in 1903, has completed 542 miles of road, and 223 miles are now under contract. In the selection of the roads to be built the state has no initiative. The law rests this choice in the township and county. The state pays three-quarters and the township and county each one-eighth of the cost of construction. After construction the state bears a proportionate share of the cost of maintenance, the money for which is placed at the disposal of the township authorities, to be expended as they may decide.

The state should inaugurate a state system of main highways connecting the several county seats; the county should construct the county roads connecting important points in the county, and the township system of by-roads, leading to the main ones, should be constructed by the township, or by the township and county jointly. If intelligent, practical and good business methods are employed in the construction of roads, the result will place Pennsylvania among the first of the good roads states.

As the commencement of such a system, I recommend for your serious consideration and approval the building and maintenance, entirely by the state, of a road to extend from the seaboard to the Ohio valley, between the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, via Harrisburg, the capital. This highway should be in the interest of the greatest number. The route is sufficiently precise as to location to be a decisive and fair plan. The line may be subject to local changes without avoiding the cardinal objective points. Thus populous centers will be traversed and important cities and county seats will be connected, representing a county population of more than 50 per cent of the entire population of the commonwealth. No other line for a main road can be found which would reach so large a proportion of the state's population, or which would serve so many useful purposes. I recommend that the determination of the exact route be placed in the hands of the highway commissioner, the attorney general and the governor.

The object of the proposed state highways is utility. They should afford ready means for highway transportation from the rural districts to the adjacent urban centers of importance, and be so designed as to eventually connect the various county seats throughout the commonwealth.

The maintenance cost of such a system of state highways is all important, and, with this in mind, the one great aim in construction should be to build the foundations to last. The grades, drainage, foundations and style of road should be a permanent accomplishment. The only perishable portion of the roads should be the surface. In order to accomplish the best results, having economy in mind, the state highway commissioner should be authorized to consult the best expert advice when necessary, to assist him in the preparation of specifications and in the general planning of road construction. Too much stress cannot be placed upon maintenance. Without proper maintenance the roads cannot be expected to remain in good condition. When state roads are open for travel, provision should be made for the employment of maintenance men. Provision should also be made for the abolition and taking over by the state of existing turnpikes along the line of the proposed people's state highway.

State Police.

The state police of Pennsylvania, created for the purpose of co-operating with the local authorities in detecting crime, apprehending criminals and preserving law and order, has rendered efficient service. The number of arrests made during the year 1907 were 4388 and during eleven months of 1908 4558.

Owing to the limited number of the force, the department is unable to comply with requests constantly received from rural communities for detachments. In order to enhance the efficiency of the force, and afford proper protection to the citizens of farming communities, I recommend that its number be increased.

Public Printing and Binding.

The legislature of 1907 passed resolutions providing for the printing of 100,000 copies of game laws, 8000 additional copies of the highway report, 16,000 maps of Pennsylvania, 10,000 copies of pamphlets containing all road laws, 7500 copies of report of joint committee to investigate certain charitable institutions, and copies of other miscellaneous reports and papers. As it is impossible to anticipate how much printing may thus be ordered by resolution, I recommend that such work, not provided for in the general printing bill, be authorized only by act of assembly, specifying the amount to be expended.

I also recommend that a law be enacted authorizing the publication of the report of the joint committee representing Pennsylvania and Maryland, appointed to relocate the original Mason and Dixon line.

Civil Service.

The last legislature enacted a law for the regulation and improvement of the civil service in cities of the second class. I recommend that a civil service law be passed regulating the appointments to subordinate positions in the several branches of the state government.

Legislative Reference Division.

The state library has accumulated much valuable material, including laws of other states and nations, so that officials in charge are able to respond promptly to inquiries for information concerning subjects likely to come before the general assembly or the departments of the state government.

It is unreasonable to expect that those members of the legislature who are not lawyers should be able to prepare bills upon every subject that may come before the general assembly. In order that they should have every reasonable assistance, I recommend that authority be given for the appointment of a custodian of the law division of the state library, learned in the law, whose duty it shall be to establish a legislative reference department, furnish information to legislators and assist them in the preparation of bills.

Game and Fish Laws.

Your attention is called to the multiplicity and intricacy of the game and fish laws. Legislation upon this subject should be simplified by using simple and concise language, incapable of more than one construction. There is urgent necessity for the revision of these statutes. I believe a revision of the game and fish laws would be best accomplished by the appointment of one competent attorney, whose duty it shall be to colate and codify these laws, and make report to the next general assembly, recommending such changes as are necessary.

Delaware River Bridges.

I herewith transmit for your consideration a communication from the governor of the state of New Jersey, the Hon. John Franklin Fort, enclosing a copy of a joint resolution adopted by the legislature of that state, suggesting the advisability of a joint commission to inquire into and ascertain the probable cost of acquiring the toll bridges across the Delaware river, between the states of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Capitol Investigation.

In accordance with the recommendation contained in my inaugural address, the legislature, by concurrent resolution approved Jan. 30, 1907, appointed a joint committee, consisting of three members of the senate and four members of the house of representatives, to make a full investigation of all the circumstances and transactions connected with the erection,

(Continued on 5th page)

OUR ONCE-A-YEAR **Clearance Sale**

of fine Standard-made PIANOS. A FINE COLLECTION of

Pianos & Player Pianos

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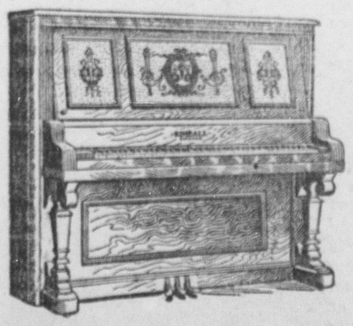
Great range of Prices VERY EASY TERMS!



Finest collection of Pianos ever shown for Clearance Sale, and everyone a sterling bargain. Come quickly and secure a fine Piano very cheap.

Selection: We buy hundreds of instruments each year, various styles and designs, for 3 stores. Our regular retail brings in many fine Pianos and Organs taken in exchange or returned from rent; some are damaged in shipping, etc. This means a constantly incrhasing stock. Our policy is to sell this stock once or twice a year, as the case may be, at bargain prices.

SUCCESSFUL SALES—To the careful buyer—to the shrewd person who desires his dollars to go as far as possible—this Once-a-year Sale presents a rare opportunity. Our special sales in the past have been remarkably successful. We attribute the fact solely to our upright, honest treatment to our one price system, WHICH GUARANTEES that when we do have a sale, the saving is bona fide and actual, and which is a saving exactly equal to the difference between the regular and the retail price.

REMEMBER, PLAYER PIANO, PLAYER ORGANS.

Many fine six-octavo, piano case, Estey and other standard makes of Organs. Square Pianos at low prices. Everybody can have an instrument in their home at our special price sale.

Altoona, **M. C. Gephart, Bellefonte,** Huntingdon.

Correspondence.

Howard.

New Year's was ushered in with the customary ringing of bells, etc. In the afternoon a large number of young men of town gave a fantastic parade, headed by the Howard band. There were a number of original fancy and grotesque costumes and make-ups and the turn-out was very much appreciated by all. After parading the streets they went to Eagleville and Beech Creek. An unusually large number of the merry makers from Jacksonville paid Howard a visit during the afternoon.

The borough schools reopened Monday morning, following a two weeks vacation.

Mrs. Wm. Weber, Mrs. Dr. Kurtz, Geo. Heney1, Henry and L. C. Thompson, James Kane, J. F. Condo, and Balser Weber went to Bellefonte last Thursday evening to hear Senator Gore's lecture and were greatly disappointed in his failure to appear.

Frank Wetzler and Charles Sheckler, of Milesburg were visitors here on Friday.

Miss Annie Steele, teacher of the Centre Furnace school, visited friends in Howard on Saturday.

Miss Marcella Boggs, of Milesburg, was a guest of Miss Grace Schenck on Sunday.

M. I. Gardner, wife and son, were visitors at the home of Mr. Gardner's aged father on Sunday, making the trip in his automobile.

Mr. and Mrs Clarence Williams, of West Virginia, are visiting relatives and friends here.

Sheriff Henry Kline of Bellefonte, paid his last official visit to Howard Monday forenoon.

Philip Stout and wife, of Renovo, were visitors here last week. Mr. Stout was a former resident of this place and his many former friends were glad to greet him.

The regular monthly meeting of the council was held Monday evening. Only outine business and matters of minor importance were attended to.

Sheriff Wm. E. Hurley was a business visitor to Howard on Tuesday.

Mrs. Orpha Pletcher is quite ill at her home west of town. Her son S. S. has been called home from Washington, D. C., and brought with him a trained nurse.

The one-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James McCloskey is quite ill at present. Other children which were sick are much improved.

Measles and whooping cough are prevalent among the children in Howard, Curtin, and Liberty townships and some of the little folks were quite ill.

Milesburg

Miss Ada and Margaret Baird are visiting friends and relatives in Tyrone.

Mrs. Daniel Boyer is visiting her son J. E. Boyer at Allport.

Herbert Campbell has opened a barber shop on Main street and is doing good work for a young man in his line. He can give you a good shave and hair cut.

Miss Eleanor Loveland of Williamsport was a guest of Miss Eleanor McCullough.

Lee Smith has opened a blacksmith shop near Joseph Baird's. He is supporting his mother and youngest brother. He is a worthy young man and solicits your patronage.

Lee Jones of Altoona is visiting his parents this week.

Millheim.

Quite a number of ice houses were filled with ice from 6 to 18 inches.

Sanford D. Miller, wife and daughter, Irene, of Altoona, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Miller on Christmas.

The Christmas dinner at the National hotel was of great proportions and many town people with their families participated.

The hotel bars being closed on Christmas the wonder is that so many drunks were seen, and some mere boys. Where did they get the booze? We understand that an investigation will take place, and woe unto them that furnished the stuff.

George Homan lost a valuable team horse one day last week.

Isaac Shawver and daughter made a trip to Mifflin and Snyder counties last week.

John Coldren, the porter at the National is suffering intensely, from having a tooth extracted.

The funeral of Jonathan Dinges of Coburn was largely attended. He was a member of Millheim Lodge I. O. O. F. About 40 Odd Fellows from Spring Mills, Rebersburg and Millheim lodges, attended the funeral in a body. He was about 83 years old.

Wildni Scott of *Milton* was in town last week. It will be his last trip for some time as he was elected last fall from Northumberland Co., as a member of the Legislature, He is a great soldier friend and anything that may come before the Legislature, in their behalf, will be warmly advocated by him.

The regular meeting of Camp Henry Foster of the sons of veterans last Monday, was well attended. After the meeting a smoker was held, and the veterans of this section took part in the same. Wildum Scott of Milton was a visitor and took an active part.

F. T. Baker, Register and Recorder elect of Union Co., in town making his last trip as agent for Reapers, Binders and other farming implements. He was accompanied by J. H. Martin of Chambersburg, who will succeed him in this business.

W. E. Reitz of Sunbury was in town a few days ago.

D. I. Neiman and wife were visitors at Lock Haven last week.

James Deitrick of Columbia, W. E. Reitz of Sunbury, J. Miller Selinsgrove, W. H. Cruse of Bellefonte, S. D. Musser of Scranton and Cyrus Brungart of Centre Hall registered at the National a few days ago.

Morris Witten, the efficient clerk at the store of D. I. Neiman, is off on a week's vacation.

Frank Hartmas left last Friday for W. Va., to work for Harter Bros. in a lumber camp.

W. S. Musser has carpenters at work, finishing the inside of his house, in order that he can take possession on or before the 1st. of April.

L. C. Crowe of Williamsport was in town on New Year's day.

Many people were in town last Friday The fantastic parade was a slim affair Boy's get up something new for next year.

The phantom parade on last Friday eve was witnessed by many people and was quite a creditable affair.

Peter Confer died on Monday morning aged 91 years.

Blanchard.

Harris Clark left for Altoona Saturday on a visit to his uncle James Clark formerly of this village.

A. R. Moon is still confined to his bed as a result of an accident caused by the explosion of gasoline at his shop on Wednesday last.

Miss Lizzie Potts of Clearfield is spending a couple of weeks with her mother Mrs. I. Y. Potts.

Mary Brown of Lock Haven spent Sunday with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Bowman.

Gertie Walker of Virginia spent a day last week with her friend Mrs. Milfred Gardner.

Mr. and Mrs. Pipher of Salona, spent New Years day with Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Morrison and took in the fantastic parade.

David Gardner who is working in the shops at Jersey Shore came home for New Years and to see his best girl.

Rossell Bechdel returned to his place of business on Saturday, after a week spent pleasantly with his friends and acquaintances.

The fantastic procession on Friday was the best ever seen here. The runaway caused quite an excitement for awhile, but luckily there was no one hurt and but little damage done, so it all ended well for everybody.

Pine Glenn

Institute being over, the teachers all returned to their schoolrooms on Monday morning, after spending a very enjoyable week in Bellefonte.

Alonzo Harte went to Westport on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Steele, jr., of Bellefonte returned home after spending a few days at Mrs. Steele's parents.

Misses Jennie and Iona Askey of Philipsburg spent Xmas and part of last week at the former home.

Van Meeker made a flying trip to Philipsburg last Saturday.

Mrs. N. Vallimont and Mrs. Alonzo Harte are on the sick list.

Graye Vallimont returned to her position in Philipsburg after spending two weeks with her parents here.

Rudolph Askey and Geo. Loy of Westport spent Christmas with his parents of this place.

Arthur Lewis of Jersey Shore visited his parents last week.

The Matrimonial Market.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week by Register Earle C. Tuten.

Newton E. Emerick Mary E. Fetteroff	Centre Hall " "
William S. Cowher Linnie Beckwith	Taylor Twp " "
Albert E. Meyers Carrie B. Frazier	Centre Hall " "
Robert G. Kennell Lillian L. Leitzell	Spring Mills " "
Sylvester E. Williams Olive M. Morrison	Julian Martha Furnace
Wm. Grossman Sadie Strohm	Centre Hall Zion
Ray J. Hoy Estelia M. McCoy	Lemont Bellefonte

To put the brake on the wagon going down the hill is a help to be horse when the wagon is heavily loaded. But what driver would think of applying the brake to a loaded wagon going up hill? If he did, his sensible horses would probably balk. Many a man is in the condition of pulling a load up hill with the brake set against him. When his stomach is out of order, and the allied organs of digestion and nutrition impaired in their functions, a friction is set up which has to be overcome in addition to the performance of daily duties. A foul stomach makes a foggy brain, and the man with a disordered stomach has often to grope his way through the days business like a man in a fog. He forgets appointments. Problems seem presented to his mind "wrong end to" This condition is entirely remedied by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It puts the stomach and digestive and nutritive system into a condition of perfect health, and gives a clear brain, a steady hand and a lighter for the day's duties. Dr. Pierce's medicines do not contain alcohol or other injurious ingredients; they are not "patent medicine" because their ingredients are printed on the label of each bottle.

FOR RENT—House with all modern conveniences, such as electric light, steam heat and bath. Rent $15 per month. Inquire of Dr. Edith Schadd either at residence on North Thomas street or by Bell phone. d-tf

GOV. STUART'S MESSAGE

(Continued from 4th page.)

construction and furnishing of the state capitol, including all contracts and expenditures of public moneys made in connection therewith.

On May 8, 1907, the legislature authorized the said joint committee to continue its work beyond the date of final adjournment of that session of the legislature, and directed the committee to make its final report and recommendation to the governor.

On Aug. 16, 1907, the committee, having completed its labors, filed its report and recommendations as directed by the legislature, and a copy of the report is herewith transmitted to you. Among other things the said joint committee recommended that its report be placed in the hands of the attorney general, with instructions to institute such criminal and civil proceedings as, in his judgment, might be warranted by law and the facts, against any and all persons concerned in the fraudulent transactions set forth in the report and named specifically in its several findings and conclusions, and against all persons who may be directly or indirectly involved therein, to the end that the money unlawfully taken from the state may be recovered and punishment meted out to all offenders.

In accordance with this recommendation, I transmitted the said report to the attorney general, who has instituted a number of criminal proceedings. These cases are now undergoing judicial investigation and determination in the proper courts, and the details thereof will appear in the report of the attorney general to the legislature.

The Battle of Gettysburg.

We are approaching the fiftieth anniversary of the most decisive battle of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, fought on Pennsylvania soil, at Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863. The commanding general of the Union forces was a distinguished Pennsylvanian, and on that memorable field thousands of Pennsylvania's sons won imperishable fame.

Of Pennsylvania commands there were engaged or present on the field sixty-nine regiments of infantry, ten regiments of cavalry and seven batteries of artillery. Many of the men of these commands are still living, and many will be living on the fiftieth anniversary of the battle, and it would be entirely in keeping with the patriotic spirit of the people of the commonwealth to properly recognize and fittingly observe this anniversary. Other states, both north and south, whose sons fought at Gettysburg, will surely co-operate in making the occasion one that will stand foremost in the martial history of the world.

I recommend that a commission be created, with authority to invite the co-operation of the other states, and to make report to the next session of the general assembly.

The power of legislation is important and far-reaching. Laws should be enacted solely for the general good. You can do much for the advancement and happiness of the people of Pennsylvania, as the general assembly has the power to direct what shall and what shall not be done. In the executive is vested only the power to execute, to suggest and to recommend. The people have a right to expect, and do expect, careful, considerate and conscientious administration of public affairs from the legislative and executive branches of the state government. To this end let us bend our earnest thought and best endeavor, in order that we may merit the commendation of our fellow citizens.

EDWIN S. STUART.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate transfers were recorded during the past week by Recorder William Brown.

Floyd E. Bowersox et al to Chas Beerly, November 18 1908. 2a 42p in Miles twp, consideration $218.

J. R. Simpson et ux to Boro of Bellefonte, Nov. 15 1908 in Green Mill property in Milesburg; consideration $4000.

F. W. Crider et ux to Joseph Ceprich Dec. 15 1908. 15a 20p in Snow Shoe, consideration $150.

George Cridrock to Mary S. Bassells, Dec. 17 1908 house and lot in Snow Shoe; consideration $300.

Hannah J. Bierly et al to Trustees of Bald Eagle Grange P of H, Dec. 1st 1908, lot of ground in Milesburg; consideration $500.

Harry Cameron et ux to Mary Haley, Jan. 2 1909, 1 lot in South Phbg; consideration $17.50.

Ed. H. Green ex ut to Boro of Bellefonte, Nov. 19 1908, 5 pieces of land in Milesburg; consideration $2 00.

Sam L. Strobeker et ux to Chas. Bierly, Oct. 3 1908, in Miles twp; consideration $400.

LADY WANTED

Honest industrious woman wanted to introduce our large line of fancy and staple dress goods, waistings, trimmings, etc., among friends, neighbors and townspeople. We also manufacture a full line of perfumes and toilet articles, no soaps. Should be able to earn $20 or more weekly. Dealing direct from the mills our prices are low and patterns exclusive. No money required. Write us for full particulars.

Standard Dress Goods Co.,
Dept. 9, Binghamton, N. Y.

Suggestive Questions on the Sunday School Lesson by Rev. Dr. Linscott for the International Newspaper Bible Study Club.

JANUARY 10, 1909.

The Descent of the Holy Spirit.—Acts 11: 1-21

Golden Text.—I will pray the Father and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you forever; even the Spirit of the truth.—John xiv: 16 17.

Recall, and repeat, some of the thoughs developed in last Sunday's lesson,

Verse 1.—What was the day of Pentecost? (See Ex. xxxiv; 22; Lev. xxiii: 15; Nom. xxviii: 26; Deut. xvi; 10.)

Is a barren, or unprofitable meeting possible when Christians meet "with one accord?"

Would the Holy Spirit have come on th s occasion if there had been divisions among them?

Can the Holy Spirit come to any church in which there are divisions, or into any heart that is not in "accord" or love with everybody?

Verse 2—Was the sound the Holy Spirit, or was it a great wind, which was one of the attendant circumstances of his coming?

Is there any other scriptural account, of God coming, with any similar outward manifestations? (See I Kings xix: 11-12)

Verse 3.—These cloven tongues were clearly no part of the Holy Spirit; do you think it possible that they were made by forked lightning, or some similar phenomena?

What did the sound of the wind, and the flashes of fire in the shape of tongues typify?

In these days of millions of good books and papers, is the human voice still the most potent means of testifying for Jesus?

Was it the Holy Spirit, or the tongues that "sat upon each of them?"

Verse 4.—What is your conception of the meaning of the statements, that "they were all filled with the Holy Spirit," and how many spake with tongues?

Granted that it is the privelege, and duty of all men to be filled with the Holy Spirit; does the same hold good with the gift of tongues, and similar spiritual phenomena? (See 1 Cor. xii: 8-10; xiv: 4, 5, 13, 14.)

Verse 5.—Are there still "devout men in every nation under heaven," even where the historic Christ has not been heard of?

Verses 6-12—Do devout men filled with God, still make a stir in every community?

What do Christians most need today, in order to "amaze" and convert the world?

All must admit that an educated minister is desirable, but which will make the most converts, a man with fair intelligence and a common school education, filled with the Holy Spirit; or an university graduate lacking such experience?

Verse 13.—What resemblance is there between a man filled with the Holy Spirit, and one under the influence of strong drink?

Verses 14-21.—What is the prophesy by the phophet Joel here quoted from? (See Joel ii:28-29.)

Should the emphasis for Christian service be put upon the natural, or the supernatural equipment?

Is the Holy Spirit meant for everybody, even the man on the street, and how may he be received? (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

Lesson for Sunday, Jan. 17th 1809.—The Beginning of the Christian Church Acts ii:22-47.

C. M. Parrish Successful

After a great deal of effort and correspondence C. M. Parrish the popular druggists, has succeeded in getting the Dr. Howard Co. in making special half price introductory offer on the regular fifty cent size of their celebrated specific for the cure of constipation and dyspepsia

Dr. Howard's specific has been so remarkably successful in curing constipation dyspepsia and all liver troubles, that C. M. Parrish is willing to return the price paid in every case where it does not give relief.

The old fashioned idea of dosing with mineral waters, cathartic pills or harsh purgatives will soon be a thing of the past. The best physicians are prescribing Dr. Howard's specific because it really gives the desired results and on account of the small and pleasant dose that is needed.

Headaches, coated tongue, dizziness, gas on stomach, specks before the eyes, constipation, and all forms of liver and stomach trouble are soon cured by this scientific medicine.

So great is the demand for this specific that C. M. Parrish has been able to secure only a limited supply, and every one who is troubled with dyspepsia constipation or liver trouble should call upon him at once, or send 25 cents and get sixty doses of the best medicine ever made, on this special half price offer with his personal guarantee to refund the money if it does not cure.

—We have everything in the grocery line. Call and see. Sechler & Co. d-tf.

Nervous Break-Down

Nerve energy is the force that controls the organs of respiration, circulation, digestion and elimination. When you feel weak, nervous, irritable, sick, it is often because you lack nerve energy, and the process of rebuilding and sustaining life is interfered with. Dr. Miles' Nervine has cured thousands of such cases, and will we believe benefit if not entirely cure you. Try it.

"My nervous system gave away completely, and left me on the verge of the grave. I tried skilled physicians but got no permanent relief. I got so bad I had to give up my business. I began taking Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. In a few days I was much better, and I continued to improve until entirely cured. I am in business again, and never miss an opportunity to recommend this remedy." MRS. W. L. BURKE, Myrtle Creek, Oregon.

Your druggist sells Dr. Miles' Nervine, and we authorize him to return price of first bottle (only) if it fails to benefit you.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

Rule of Heirs.

Pennsylvania, Centre County, S.S.

I, Earle C. Tuten, Clerk of the Orphans Court of said County of Centre, do hereby certify that at an Orphans Court held at Bellefonte the 9th day of December A. D. 1908, before the Honorable the Judge of said Court, on motion a rule was granted upon the heirs and legal representatives of Catherine Garber, deceased, to come into Court on the fourth Monday of February next, at 2 o'clock A. M. to accept or refuse to accept at the valuation, or to show cause why the real estate of said decendent should not be sold. Same notice to be given as in inquisition.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Bellefonte the 9th day of December A. D. 1908.

EARLE C. TUTEN, C. O. C.
HENRY KLINE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Dec. 16, 1908.

Charter Notice.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on the 1st day of February, 1909, at 10 o'clock, A. M. by John Benson, G. W. Wood and W. R. Cameron, under the Act of Assembly entitled, "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporation approved April 29, 1874 and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called, The Ramey Water Company, the character and object of which is the supply of water to the public at the Borough of Ramey, in the County of Clearfield, Pennsylvania, the proposed souce of supply being Mountain Branch Stream in Rush Township, Centre County, Pa. and for these purposes to have and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

GORDON & BOULTON,
Solicitors.

—If you are in need of job printing give the Daily News office a call. We believe we can please you.

Do You Think For Yourself?

Or, do you open your mouth like a young bird and gulp down whatever food or medicine may be offered you?

If you are an intelligent thinking woman, in need of relief from weakness, nervousness, pain and suffering, then it means much to you that there is one tried and true honest medicine OF KNOWN COMPOSITION, sold by druggists for the cure of woman's ills.

The makers of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, for the cure of weak, nervous, run-down, over-worked, debilitated, pain-racked women, knowing this medicine to be made up of ingredients, every one of which has the strongest possible indorsement of the leading and standard authorities of the several schools of practice, are perfectly willing, and in fact, are only too glad to print, as they do, the formula, or list of ingredients, of which it is composed, *in plain English*, on every bottle-wrapper.

The formula of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will bear the most critical examination of medical experts, for it contains no alcohol, narcotics, harmful, or habit-forming drugs, and no agent enters into it that is not highly recommended by the most advanced and leading medical teachers and authorities of their several schools of practice. These authorities recommend the ingredients of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for the cure of exactly the same ailments for which this world-famed medicine is advised.

No other medicine for woman's ills has any such professional endorsement as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has received, in the unqualified recommendation of each of its several ingredients by scores of leading medical men of all the schools of practice. Is such an endorsement not worthy of your consideration?

A booklet of ingredients, with numerous authorative profesional endorsements by the leading medical authorities of this country, will be mailed *free* to any one sending name and address with request for same. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias Vend Ex. and Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed there will be exposed at public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, Pa. on

MONDAY, JANUARY 18th, 1909,

at 1.30 P. M. the following described real-estate to-wit:

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situated in the Township of Howard, county of Centre, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to-wit—beginning at a point in the great road leading to Lock Haven 7.55 rods North East of Burdine Butler lot; thence along said road in a South West course to the lot of the said Burdine Butler; thence around the said Burdine Butler lot to the great road; thence along said road to James Butler lot or alley; thence around the said James Butler lot to the North West corner and corner of Kline's alley; thence along said alley in a South West course to Walnut street; thence along said Walnut Street in a North West course to East Bank of Old Canal; thence along old Canal to stone fence thence over or across said Canal to Bald Eagle Creek; thence along down the said creek to the White Walnut before mentioned; thence along said division line to the place of beginning containing 80 more or less, acres, thereon erected a two story brick house and frame barn and out buildings.

Seized taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Burdine Butler

ALSO

All that certain messuage tenement or lot of ground situate in the Borough of Philipsburg, Centre county and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning on the north-east side of Sixth street one hundred feet north of the corner of Pine and Sixth streets at the corner of lot of Boney Gardner; thence east one hundred and fourteen feet along said lot of Boney Gardner to a post in line of a twelve-foot wide alley; thence along the line of said alley north fifty to a post; thence west parallel to the first line, one hundred and fourteen feet; thence south along line of said sixth street fifty feet to the place of beginning. On which are erected a Two-story Frame Dwelling and necessary outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Cyrus T. Hall.

TERMS OF SALE—No deed will be acknowledged until purchase money is paid in full.

Bellefonte, Pa., Dec. 28th 1908. HENRY KLINE, Sheriff

Legal Notice.

School District of S. Philipsburg, and S. Philipsburg Boro vs. J. R. Gillan, owner or reputed owner. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre Co. Nos. 38 and 40 Feb. term 1908.

To J. R. Gillian owner or reputed owner,

The plaintiff above named having filed their claims of delinquent or unpaid taxes against the above named defendant, and having been unable to ascertain your last known post office address, notice is hereby given you to file your affidavit of defence within fifteen days after the last publication of this notice, being January 21st, 1909, if no affidavit of defence is filed within the stated time, judgment may be entered against you for the whole of said claim, and the property described in the claim be sold to recover the amount thereof.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa. Dec. 29th 1909. Henry Kline Sheriff

School and Poor District of South Philipsburg Boro. of South Philipsburg and the County of Centre vs, William Collins owner or reputed owner.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre Co. Nos. 15½, 16, 17, and 18 August Term 1904.

To William Collins owner or reputed owner.

The plaintiffs above named having filed their claims of delinquent or unpaid taxes against you the above named defendant, having been unable to ascertain your last known post office address, notice is hereby given you to file your affidavit of defence within fifteen days after the last publication of this notice, being Jany. 21st., 1909, if no affidavit of defence is filed within the stated time judgment may be entered against you for the whole of said claim, and the property described in the claim be sold to recover the amount thereof.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa. Dec. 29th 1909. Henry Kline Sheriff

School and Poor District of South Philipsburg borough, South Philipsburg Boro and The County of Centre, vs J. M. Lang owner or reputed owner—In the Court of Common Pleas of Center County, Nos. 13, 14 and 15 Aug. Term 1904. and 404 and 404½ Jan term 1904 To J. M. Lang, owner or reputed owner.

The plaintiffs above named having filed their claim of delinquent or unpaid taxes against you the above named defendant, having been unable to ascertain your last known post office address, notice is hereby given you to file your affidavit of defence within fifteen days after the last publication of this notice, being January 21st, 1909, if no affidavit of defence is filed within the stated time judgement may be entered against you for the whole of said claim and the property described in the claim be sold to recover the amount thereof.

Sheriff Office, Bellefonte, Pa. Dec. 29th 1908. Henry Kline, Sheriff

School and Poor district of South Philipsburg Borough, South Philipsburg Boro. and The County of Centre, vs Helen E. Park owner or reputed owner—In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County. Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 6½ August Term 1904 and 401 January Term 1904. To Helen E. Park, owner or reputed owner.

The plaintiff's above named having filed their claims of delinquent or unpaid taxes again you the above named defendant, having been unable to ascertain your last known post office address, notice is hereby given you to file your affidavit of defence within fifteen days after the last publication of this notice, being January 21st, 1909, if no affidavit of defence is filed within the stated time judgement may be entered against you for the whole of said claim, and the property described in the claim be sold to recover the amount thereof.

Sheriff Office, Bellefonte, Pa. Dec. 29, 1908. Henry Kline, Sheriff

Boro. of South Philipsburg vs. Mrs. R. Hayes owner or reputed owner. In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County. No. 26 Aug. Term 1904. To Mrs. R. Hayes owner or reputed owner.

The plaintiff above named having filed their claims of delinquent or unpaid taxes against you the above named defendant, having been unable to ascertain your last known post office address, notice is hereby given you to file your affidavit of defence within fifteen days after the last publication of this notice, being Jan 21st. 1909, if no affidavit of defence is filed within the stated time judgement may be entered against you for the whole of said claim and the property described in the claim be sold to recover the amount thereof.

Sheriff's Office. Henry Kline.
Bellefonte, Pa., Dec., 29th. 1908
Sheriff

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of John D. Thompson late of Howard Borough, deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned all persons in debted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same to

JOHN A. THOMPSON,
120 W 11th St. Tyrone, Pa.
D. PARKER THOMPSON,
Howard, Pa.
J. K. Johnston, Attorney,

Porter Admiral or Sailor.

During Grant's first term his secretary of the navy, Borie, for a time turned the actual administration over to Admiral Porter. Admiral Porter was a sailor in the strict etymological sense of the term in that he believed there was nothing like sails. As soon as he was in authority he caused the four bladed propellers of the vessels to be removed and replaced by two bladed ones in order that the ships might maneuver better under sail. The inefficiency thereby brought about is, of course, apparent to any engineer, as the size of the propeller opening was fixed and the two bladed screw could not be made large enough. A few years later in a report to the department he actually claimed that the vessels were faster under steam with the mutilated screws. The facts, of course, were just the reverse, and when his influence became less proper propellers were again fitted. This was when he was still in his prime and his judgment was, at least, not impaired by age. About twenty years later, when the Roach cruisers were being built, the dear old man, then over seventy, went before the naval committee and said that the plans of these vessels were wrong because they had only auxiliary sail power. In his judgment they should have been given full sail power with steam as an auxiliary. He was still a sailor! The world had not moved for him.—Engineering Magazine.

The Shillalah.

The shillalah owes its name to the fact that the finest specimens thereof used to be grown in the pleasant groves of trees that formerly flourished in the barony of Shillalagh, in County Wicklow. The best shillalah must be a root sprung sapling, for one taken from the branches of a full grown tree would lack the necessary toughness. Being trimmed and "brought to hand," the young stick undergoes preparatory discipline by being placed in the chimney to season, thus becoming early acclimatized to the hot work in store for it. This part of the curriculum finished, it is rubbed until completely saturated with oil, after which it is securely wrapped in a stout sheet of brown paper and buried in a convenient hotbed. At this stage of its development it is an object of unceasing watchfulness on the part of its proprietor, who to forestall any detrimental warp in the object of his care visits it daily, correcting any youthful tendency to depart from a straight line and ultimately securing as straight a bit of timber as heart could desire.—New York Tribune.

Hot Scotch.

The young wife dipped the ladle into the porridge and smiled inquiringly at the overnight guest.

"Will you have some hot Scotch, Mr. Dash?" she asked.

Dash laughed.

"Hot Scotch? Where is it?" said he.

"Why, here, of course," said the young wife in a perplexed tone. "Didn't you know that oatmeal is called hot Scotch?"

"Er—I"— Dash stammered, and then the young husband caught his eye, and he was silent.

"I didn't know it myself till last year," she explained. "I heard George inviting his cousin over the telephone to meet him at the office and have a hot Scotch. I didn't know what hot Scotch was till you told me, did I, George?"

George, very red, answered huskily: "No, my dear."

Laughing at her own ignorance, the lady proceeded to serve the thick, pale hot Scotch.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Vicissitudes of a Picture.

The vicissitudes of Leonardo da Vinci's picture, "Last Supper," reminds a correspondent of the strange experiences of Holbein's "Field of the Cloth of Gold," which may be seen any day at Hampton Court palace. After the downfall of Charles I., Cromwell in order to raise funds proposed the sale of certain pictures, this among the number. The bargain was already made, but when the would be purchaser came to inspect Holbein's masterpiece he discovered that the head of Henry VIII. had been cut from the canvas. He naturally withdrew his offer, and the picture was preserved to the nation. On the restoration a nobleman confessed to having committed the theft for love of art and his country, and he returned the missing head, which now occupies its original position in the canvas. The circle made by the knife is still plainly visible.—London Chronicle.

The Desert Tortoise.

One of the most interesting reptiles of California's great desert is the desert tortoise. A writer in Suburban Life says: "I have found as many as twenty of these hard shelled fellows that we usually associate in our minds with the thought of water in the very heart of the desert, where the water was exceedingly scarce. Yet when you pick them up they generally void two or three large spoonfuls of liquid. Dissection shows that they each have two large water sacks on the back, and these afford them their water supply. They are great travelers and can walk faster than we should imagine. They are also good climbers. I have watched one for hours climbing up and down the rocky sides of a desert mountain. He could wriggle himself up to a rock almost as high as he was long. Raising himself on his tail end, he would use his head as a hook, then claw with his right leg until it had secured a good hold, then, with what seemed to me extraordinary strength, he would lift himself up and wiggle his body into a secure position."

A Significant Fact

No other medicine for woman's ills has any such professional endorsement as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has received, in the unqualified recommendation of each of its several ingredients by scores of leading medical men of all the schools of practice. Is such an endorsement not worthy of your consideration? Is it not a significant fact too that

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Is the only medicine sold through druggists, for woman's peculiar weaknesses and ills, the makers of which are not afraid to print its every ingredient on its outside wrapper? Is this not worthy of your consideration if you are a poor sick invalid woman?

The formula of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will bear the most critical examination of medical experts, for it contains no alcohol, narcotics, harmful, or habit-forming drugs, and no agent enters into it that is not highly recommended by the most advanced and leading medical teachers and authorities of their several schools of practice. These authorities recommend the ingredients of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for the cure of exactly the same ailments for which this world-famed medicine is advised.

A booklet of ingredients, with numerous authorative professional endorsements by the leading medical authorities of this country, will be mailed *free* to any one sending name and address with request for same. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

It's foolish—often dangerous to accept a substitute of unknown composition in place of this time-tried medicine *of known composition*. Don't do it. Insist on getting what you ask for.

Pineules

...ys, Bladder and Rheumatism.

RELIEVES

BACK-ACHE

30 days' treatment for $1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

For sale at C M Parrish Drug Store.

A Wonderful Hand.

Master—I'm sorry to hear, Pat, that your wife is dead. Patrick—Faith an' 'tis a sad day for us all, sir! The hand that rocked the cradle has kicked the bucket.

Fear and Danger.

Nervous Old Lady (to deck hand on steamboat)—Is there any fear of danger? Deck Hand (carelessly)—Plenty of fear, ma'am, but not a bit of danger.

The United States submarine tenders fly a flag with a black fish on a white background surrounded by a red border.

Resentment.

An old toper, being very hard up, went into his favorite bar and asked the publican for a glass "on tick."

"No," said the proprietor, "I won't give you whisky on credit, but there's a sixpence. Now, what do you want?"

"Nothing here," replied the tippler, lifting the coin and putting it in his pocket. "The man who refuses me credit won't get my ready cash," and with an elevated nose he marched out at the door.—London Telegraph.

Knew All About George.

"Do you know, my daughter, that every name means something? For instance, Charles means brave, William resolute, George"—

"Oh, I know what George means, mother."

"Well, what is it?"

"George means business. He told me so last night."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Apt Pupil.

Friend—You took your son into your establishment some months ago to teach him the business, I understand. How did it turn out?

Business Man (wearily)—Great success! He's teaching me now.

A cross man would be worth at least a dollar a day more if he would become good natured.—Atchison Globe.

Often The Kidneys Are Weakened by Over-Work.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root**, the great kidney remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases, and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also a pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Home of Swamp-Root.

GRILLS THE VIVISECTIONISTS.

Advocates of Regulating Animal Experiments Ask Operators Some Pertinent Questions.

Protesting against attempts to misrepresent the attitude of the Society For the Prevention of Abuse In Animal Experimentation, Mr. F. P. Bellamy, counsel for the society, denies that it ever proposed the prohibition of vivisection. The society stands, he says, upon precisely the platform where Herbert Spencer, the greatest of English scientists, stood when in 1895 he, with nearly 200 of the most prominent physicians in England and in this country, signed a statement in which he said:

"We believe, therefore, that the common interests of humanity and science demand that vivisection, like the study of human anatomy in the dissecting room, should be brought under the direct supervision and control of the state. The practice, whether in public or in private, should be restricted by law to certain definite objects and surrounded by every possible safeguard against license or abuse."

Mr. Bellamy insists that these questions call for a frank answer from those who oppose any such safeguards:

Queries For the Doctors.

How can legitimate scientific work by competent men be injured by a law which will limit all vivisection to competent persons?

How can legitimate scientific work be injured by a law which will compel the use of anaesthetics in all cases where the success of the experiment does not make the use of anaesthetics impracticable?

If our proposed legislation does not fully protect legitimate scientific work, why do not our opponents who criticise it accept our often repeated invitation and suggest some amendment which will fully protect scientific research?

Why the secrecy with which vivisection is surrounded? Has the disembowelling of living animals, in order to experiment with their vital organs, or the amputation of limbs from one animal and attaching them to another become so painless that the public has no interest to know what effort is made to save unnecessary suffering?

Or is the brutality of the whole thing so hideous or so unnecessary that the operators do not dare to let in the light of investigation upon it?

We again challenge them to open the doors of their star chamber laboratories and let the truth be known. In no other way can they quiet the public apprehension or avert the legislation of which they have such dread.

"I met a curious trio of sisters coming home on the steamer," said the man just back from London. "Their names were Rose, Blanche and Violet. I wonder why their parents did not call them patriotically Red, White and Blue."

When material is to be cut away under lace, use a piece of pasteboard four inches long, rounded at one end and cut wide enough to slip along between the lace and material. This will make the work easier and safer.

When knitting stockings or socks it will be found that they will last twice as long if a strand of silk or thread be knitted into the toes and heels together with the wool.

The motherly woman who has raised half a dozen children can beat all the divas that ever "dove" at singing lullabies that really lull.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after Monday, May 29th, 1905 trains will run as follows from P. R. R. station:

WESTWARD.					EASTWARD		
1st Acom.	3d Exp.	5th Mail.			2d Mail.	4th Exp.	Acom
A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	Lv.	Ar.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
6 30	10 15	3 00	Bellefonte		8 50	12 50	6 [illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Coleville		8 40	12 40	6 [illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Morris		[illegible] 8 37	[illegible] 12 37	6 [illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Stevens		[illegible] 8 35	[illegible] 12 35	6 [illegible]
			Lime Centre				
[illegible] 6 46	[illegible] 10 30	3 21	Hun'rs Park		[illegible] 8 31	12 31	6 [illegible]
[illegible] 6 50	[illegible] 10 34	3 25	Fillmore		[illegible] 8 28	[illegible] 12 28	6 [illegible]
[illegible] 6 55	[illegible] 10 40	3 32	Brarly		[illegible] 8 24	[illegible] 12 24	6 [illegible]
7 00	10 45	3 35	Waddles		8 20	12 20	6 [illegible]
[illegible] 7 12	[illegible] 10 57	3 50	Krumrine		[illegible] 8 07	[illegible] 12 07	6 [illegible]
7 25	11 10	4 05	State College		8 00	12 00	6 [illegible]
[illegible] 7 27		4 10	Struble's		[illegible] 7 45		4 [illegible]
[illegible] 7 31		4 15	Bloomsdorf		[illegible] 7 40		4 [illegible]
7 35		4 20	P. G. Mills		7 35		4

Morning trains from Montandon, Lewisburg, Williamsport, Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 8 and 5 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg, Williamsport, Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 5 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna R R trains at Bellefonte for points east and west.

fStop on flag
†Daily except Sunday

F. R. THOMAS, G.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

READ DOWN.	June 17 1907.			READ UP.			
No. 1	No. 3			No. 6	No. 4	No. 2	
a m	p m	p m	LV	AR	p m	p m	p m
[illegible] 05	[illegible] 6 55	[illegible] 2 20	Bellefonte		9 40	5 05	9 46
7 15	7 05	2 02	High		9 27	4 52	9 32
7 20	[illegible] 7 11	2 07	Zion		[illegible] 9 21	4 47	9 27
7 27	7 18	2 45	Hecla Park		9 25	4 41	9 15
7 29		2 47	Dunkle's		9 13	4 38	9 12
7 33	[illegible] 7 23	2 51	Rubler's burg		[illegible] 9 09	4 34	9 08
7 37	7 28	2 55	Snyder's ville		9 06	4 29	9 03
7 40	[illegible] 7 30	2 58	Nittany		[illegible] 9 04	4 27	9 05
7 42	[illegible] 7 33	3 01	Huston		[illegible] 9 02	4 24	9 00
7 46	7 38	3 05	Lamar		[illegible] 8 59	4 21	8 57
7 48	[illegible] 7 40	3 08	Clintondale		[illegible] 8 56	4 18	8 54
7 52	7 44	3 12	Krider's S'n'g		8 52	4 14	8 51
8 56	7 49	3 16	Mackeyville		[illegible] 8 48	4 09	8 44
8 02	7 54	3 22	Cedar Springs		8 42	4 03	8 46
8 05	7 57	3 25	Salona		8 40	4 01	8 38
8 10	8 02	3 30	Mill Hall		[illegible] 8 35	[illegible] 3 56	[illegible] 8 43

(NEW YORK CENT.)					
[illegible] 40	5 58	Jersey Shore		8 09	
[illegible] 15	[illegible] 50	Arr	Lve	2 55	[illegible] 2
[illegible] 20	[illegible] 55	Lve	WM'PORT Arr	2 30	[illegible] 2
(PHILA AND READING RY)					
7 30	6 0.	PHILA		[illegible] 2 30	[illegible]
[illegible] 20	9 00	NEW YORK (Via Phila)		[illegible] 4 30	[illegible] 9 00
p.m		Ar	Lv	a.m	p.m

†Week Days.

W. H. GEPHART, Gen. Superintendent.

"Here's to your health and happiness" DeWitt's Little Early Risers—famous little pill. Nasty, sick headache or biliousness may come on any time; the cure is an Early Riser. Sold by Green's Pharmacy

ManZan Reaches the spot. Stops pain. The Great Pile Remedy. Put up in tubes with rectal nozzle, 50 cents. Sold by C M Parrish.

Grippe is sweeping the country. Stop it with Preventics, before it gets deeply seated. To check early colds with these little Candy Cold Cure Tablets is surely sensible and safe. Preventics contain no Quinine, no laxative, nothing harsh or sickening. Pneumonia would never appear if early colds were promptly broken. Also good for feverish children. Large box, 48 tablets, 25 cents. Vest pocket boxes 5 cents. Sold by Greens Pharmacy

Heart Strength

Heart strength, or Heart Weakness, means Nerve Strength, or Nerve Weakness—nothing more. Positively, not one weak heart in a hundred is, in itself, actually diseased. It is almost always a hidden tiny little nerve that really is all at fault. This obscure nerve—the Cardiac, or Heart Nerve—simply needs, and must have, more power, more stability, more controlling, more governing strength. Without that the Heart must continue to fail, and the stomach and kidneys also have these same controlling nerves.

This clearly explains why, as a medicine, Dr. Shoop's Restorative has in the past done so much for weak and ailing Hearts. Dr. Shoop first sought the cause of all this painful, palpitating, suffocating heart distress. Dr. Shoop's Restorative—this popular prescription—is alone directed to these weak and wasting nerve centers. It builds; it strengthens; it offers real, genuine heart help.

If you would have strong Hearts, strong digestion, strengthen these nerves—re-establish them as needed, with

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

J. ZELLAR & SON.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in the Temple Court building, Allegheny street, Bellefonte Pa.

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Bonds of every description.
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—Send $1.25 to The Bellefonte Republican and you will receive it with THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE FARMER, the best agricultural family weekly in the United States, for a full year

WANTED—BY CHICAGO MANUFACTURING HOUSE,—person of trustworthiness and somewhat familiar with local territory as assistant in branch office. Salary $18 paid weekly. Permanent position. No investment required. Business established. Previous experience not Essential to engaging. Address, Manager ranches, 323 Dearborn St, Chicago.

If a cough once gets into your system it acts on every muscle and fibre of the body and makes you ache all over. It especially affects the intestines and makes you constipated, so in order to get rid of a cold thoroughly and without delay you should not take anything that will tend to constipate. Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup acts upon the bowels and thereby drives the cold out of the system. It contains no opiates-it is pleasant to take and is highly recommended for children. Sold by Green's Pharmacy.

Why pay more—when you can get, not only 90 fine large cups of Dr. Shoop's Health Coffee from a 25c. package—but a Coupon on a 25c. silvered "No-Drip" Coffee Strainer besides? Look for the Coupon—I put them in now. The satisfaction is, besides most perfect. Sold by J. Zeller & Son.

Colds That Hang On

Colds that hang on in the spring deplete the system, exhaust the nerves, and open the way for serious illness. Take Foley's Honey and Tar. It quickly stops the cough and expels the cold. It is safe and certain in results.

Guilty of Counterfeiting

Passing counterfeit money is no worse than substituting some unknown worthless remedy for Foley's Honey and Tar, the great cough and cold remedy that cures the most obstinate coughs and heals the lungs. Sold by C. M. Parrish.

Dr. Shoop's Health Coffee is created from pure parched grains, malt, nuts, etc—no real coffee in it. Fine in flavor—it "made in a minute". No 20 or 30 minutes tedious boiling. Sample Free. Sold by J. Zeller & Son.

Foley's Honey and Tar cures coughs quickly, strengthens the lungs and expels colds. Get the genuine in a yellow package. Sold by C. M. Parrish.

Hoarse coughs and stuffy colds that may develop into pneumonia over night are quickly cured by Foley's Honey and Tar, as it soothes inflamed membranes, heals the lungs, and expels the cold from the system. Sold by C. M. Parrish

Mrs. McRaney's Experience

Mrs. M. McRaney, Prentiss, Miss., writes "I was confined to my bed for three months with kidney and bladder trouble, and was treated by two physicians but failed to get relief. No human tongue can tell how I suffered, and I had given up hope of ever getting well until I began taking Foley's Kidney Remedy. After taking two bottles I felt like a new person, and felt it my duty to tell suffering women what Foley's Kidney Remedy did for me." Sold by C. M. Parrish.

Foley's Orino Laxative cures chronic constipation and stimulates the liver Orino regulates the bowels so they will act naturally and you do not have to take purgatives continuously. Sold by C. M. Parrish.

"Had dyspepsia or indigestion for years. No appetite, and what I did eat distressed me terribly. Burdock Blood Bitters cured me."—J. H. Walker, Sunbury, Ohio.

—Agents wanted everywhere. Either sex, to collect special class of Names and Addresses. Nothing to sell or advertise. Liberal terms. Universal Directory Co. Department 14, 1133 Broadway, New York.

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is carrying a sufficient amount to really protect your property—for after a fire one can only accept the result

Better see to it that you are fully insured and in a company celebrated for prompt payment of losses; a good reliable company that is represented by us

Also represent The Preferred Accident Insurance Company of New York, who issue $5,000 Travel Policys $12 00 per year

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Real Estate Bought and Sold.
RENTS COLLECTED

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR
Cures Colds; Prevents Pneumonia
For sale by C M Parrish

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggists for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. Buy of your Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

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Anyone sending a sketch and description of an invention will be promptly advised, without cost, as to its patentability. Communications strictly confidential. The handsomest illustrated book issued on patents, sent free. Patents taken through Mooney & Gough receive Special Notice, without charge, in

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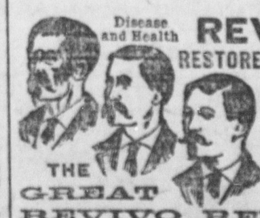
Foley's Orino Laxative, the new laxative, stimulates, but does not irritate. It is the best laxative. Guaranteed or your money back. Sold by C. M. Parrish.

THE WOMAN WHO COUGHED.

Catarrh had nearly ruined me. It had eaten away the partition in my nose; produced Asthma, Bronchitis, Rheumatism; ruined my stomach; in fact, gone all through my system. Then Grip finished me. I was a wreck; took cold at nothing; and coughed day and night. The doctors dosed me with opium and quinine. No good. Cough "cures"? Bah! Then Brazilian Balm renovated me. Killed every germ. Took 10 $1.00 bottles. Now I'm like a girl of 18.
MISS L. L. CLARK, Indianapolis.

Disease and Health

REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY



"Made a Well Man of Me."

THE GREAT REVIVO REMEDY

produces fine results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when others fail. Young men can regain their lost manhood, and old men may recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and quietly removes Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Sexual Weakness such as Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off approaching disease. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, $1.00 per package, or six for $5.00. We give free advice and counsel to all who wish it, with guarantee. Circulars free. Address ROYAL MEDICINE CO., Marine Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

For sale by C M Parrish.

W. I.. MATHUES IS DEAD

Former State Treasurer Suddenly Succumbs from Relapse

HIS SON CANNOT LIVE

And Wife Very Ill—Was Thought to be Out of Danger from Severe Attack of Pneumonia.

SENTENCED IN CAPITOL SCANDAL

Media, Pa., December 31.—William L. Mathues, former state treasurer of Pennsylvania, died suddenly late Wednesday at his home, aged 46 years. The cause of death was given by his physician as pneumonia, but it is generally believed that this illness was superinduced by Mr. Mathues' tribulations which were brought upon him by the Harrisburg capitol graft cases, and his recent sentence of two years in the penitentiary for his part in the alleged conspiracy against the state.

For many years William L. Mathues was recognized as one of the political leaders of Pennsylvania and his power in Delaware county politics was supreme until the expose of the capitol frauds by his successor as state treasurer, William L. Berry, also of Delaware county. It was then that Mr. Mathues threw off the mantle of republican county chairman and retired "temporarily," as he stated, until he could be vindicated.

In March of the present year, former State Treasurer Mathues, former Auditor General William P. Snyder, Jas. M Schumaker, former superintendent of public grounds and buildings, and Furniture Contractor John H. Sanderson were convicted of conspiracy in defrauding the state out of $19,308 in a contract for wooden furniture.

The same defendants were placed on trial later to answer a charge of defrauding the state in a metal furniture contract. On this charge they were acquitted.

On Dec. 18, Mathues, Snyder, Schumaker and Sanderson were summoned before Judge Kunkel at Harrisburg to receive sentence. Each was sentenced to pay "$500 fine and the costs of the prosecution and undergo imprisonment for two years and separate and solitary confinement in the eastern penitentiary." Pending an appeal to the superior court the defendants were released on $25,000 bail each.

Mr. Mathues, who was summoned from North Carolina, where he had gone on a gunning trip, to receive his sentence complained of a heavy cold and against the advice of his physicians insisted upon returning from Harrisburg to his home here on the Saturday following the court sentence. When he reached Media he was forced to take to his bed. He grew rapidly worse and for a time all hope of his recovery was abandoned. Late last week, however, there was a decided change for the better, and so rapid was the improvement in Mr. Mathues' condition that his physician stated on Monday that he was out of danger. At 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon the patient suffered a sudden relapse and in less than half an hour he was dead. His sudden collapse was due, it is stated, to a weakened heart. At Mr. Mathues' bedside at the time of his death was his wife and two of his sons, Samuel and Paul, and his physician. In an adjoining room his 12-year old son, the only child by his present wife, is lying at the point of death with absolutely no hope of recovery. Frank, a third son of by the first wife, is connected with a New York brokerage concern.

Unfortunate Family.

Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin: Contagion in the home of Jacob Whipple has sorely distressed this family, living in DuBoistown, and Mrs. Whipple in communicating with a friend in the city tells that the rigid enforcement of a quarantine of the place has left the family in bad straits. For 30 days the house, she states has been in quarantine. Now a second child has scarlet fever and there seems to be no relief in sight. Mr. Whipple is partially paralyzed and consequently helpless.

Mrs. Whipple states that it is impossible to get mail out of the house, and as members of the family cannot go to the store and no one is allowed to enter the wants of the family cannot be supplied. According to the statement of Mrs. Whipple, the borough Board of Health, although enforcing a quarantine, has not furnished them with proper relief.

Married

On the 25th day of December at the M. E. Parsonage, Stormstown, Pa., Walter C. Parsons and Anna R. Weaver were united in marriage by Rev. A. L. Frank. Their many friends wish them a happy future. They will reside in Benore where Mr. Parsons is employed by the Bellefonte Furnace Company.

TEACHER'S INSTITUTE.

Closing Sessions are Full of Interesting Talks

Institute was called to order by Supt. Etters followed by singing "Morning Praise."

Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. Platts, pastor of the Presbyterian church. Music by Institute entitled "All Thy Works Shall Praise Thee."

Supt. Etters then called for reports of the several committees after which Dr. Hall of Ohio occupied the first period of the morning. His talk was on the study of birds and animals of Natural History. The teacher must get out of the daily routine and get out to the wild, learn the laws of birds and animals. In teaching pupils about birds have regard to kinds, habitude, flight and song.

Music by Institute entitled "Billy and Me," "A Song of Long Ago."

Dr. E. E. Sparks, president of Penns. State College occupied the period on the subject of American History. His remarks were on the Revolutionary period, of Paul Revere, and John Dawes, of the Continental Money of Robert Morris.

After a short intermission, Dr. Sanford occupied the 3rd period of morning; on the subject of Reading. The last remarks of his speech were on articulation and the kind of books our children read in teaching our boys and girls how to read and what to read.

Music by Institute entitled "Tis Sunshine." The last period of the morning was occupied by Dr. Roark, who spoke on "Environment. How man can change his environment to suit his will".

Institute adjourned until 2 o'clock.

THURSDAY, P. M.

Institute called to order by Supt. Etters. Music by Institute, entitled "Grandmother's Council," "Rockaby Lullaby," "A Song of Long Ago."

Prof. G. D. Robb of Altoona then made an announcement of a Summer Normal to be held at Ebensburg, Pa.

Dr. Sanford was then called and to a crowded house made a talk of interest to all patrons and friends of education. Dr. Stanford concluded his speech by describing a trip to "The Top o' Pike's Peak."

Music by Institute, entitled, "Little Wee Wees." After a few minutes recess, D. Roark spoke to the Institute on the subject of "Four Feelings." The first one of these feelings which he described is curiosity. Children should be answered to all questions which they propound, that would tend to their advancement. If the proper intelectual food is placed before the pupil he will soon be keeping you up nights to prepare food for him. Love and fear are two feelings which go very much hand-in-hand. It is a good thing to have a little fear in the school room and a great mistake is made where the use of the rod is forbidden. A little tickleation of the superficial cutical is an excellent thing some times.

Dr. Roark then made a plea to the teacher to watch for these feelings.

Institute then adjourned until Friday morning.

Toothsome New Year's Dishes.

Most people would regard the celebration of New Year's Day as greatly lacking if there were not provided for them a special feast. Suggestions for such an entertainment are contained in the current issue of Leslie's Weekly, the New Year's number, which prints recipes for toothsome dishes, especially contributed by chefs of the leading hotels of New York. Merely to read about these delightful concoctions is to find one's mouth watering, and every housekeeper will be pleased with the hints given by these masters of cookery. Additional features appropriate to the beginning of a new year are supplied in a handsome cover drawing in colors by P. J. Monahan, representing the joyous spirit of the time, a drawing by Kotaro Date, showing a New Year's morning scene in Japan; an effective short story by Lowell Otus Reese, and a poem by Charles R. Dinkins. The illustrations include views of the five largest and finest railway stations in the world, a page of pictures showing the development of the horse from the earliest times to the present day, many glimpses of current events through the camera, stage scenes, and the amateur photo contest. An able review of the year 1908 is contributed by Charles M. Harvey, Harriet Quimby writes of novelties and successes in London theatres' Herbert Parker points out the lesson of the Panama Canal scandal, and Charley N. Bradley describes the great phosphate industry in the South. "Roscoe" urges care in making mining investments and "Jasper" reviews the financial situation, giving excellent advice to investors and speculators.

Unclaimed Letters.

The following letters remain in the Bellefonte P. O. uncalled for Dec 26th 1908.

Miss Lillie Felmlee, J. Hugh Henry 4, Mrs. Mary C. McLean, Miss Edith C. Shire.

When called for please say advertised

T. H. HARTER,
P. M.

FIREMAN SAVED THEATRE PANIC

Kept Show Going and Sent in Alarm, Told Audience to Move

NEARLY ALL WERE OUT

When Smoke Filled Building and Caused Much Alarm—Believed to have Originated from Wiring.

NO ONE WAS SERIOUSLY INJURED

Erie, January 2.—"Keep the show going, for God's sake," called Abraham Lynch, fireman of the Park opera house, to the performers on the stage at 10 15 o'clock Friday night when he discovered that the building was on fire. His cool head probably averted a repetition of Chicago's Iroquois theatre fire for before the big audience realized the situation the house had been almost emptied. Although there were many narrow escapes, and a dozen women fainted and had to be carried out no one was seriously injured and much of the building was saved from destruction. Every one of the 1,500 seats in the theatre was filled. The John Sullivan Amusement company was presenting "In the Nick of Time," Lynch saw smoke issuing from the gallery and sent in a still alarm. He reached the rear of the stage before the audience was advised of the danger by speaking just loud enough for the actors to hear him, appealed to them to continue the act Then he stepped to the front and called to the audience to file out in order giving them to understand that the fire was in an adjoining structure No one tried to crowd until smoke began to fill the building. Then a crush began. The fire department saved scores from jumping from the third story fire escapes by getting ladders up. In the front seats of the balcony were many women and children and several overcome by fright fainted and were carried out. Of a dozen women carried into a nearby drug store all had fainted but one, but they were soon revived. Mrs. Wm. F. Scheffer fell in an aisle overcome by smoke but was near the end of the line and was not trampled. While is suffering from shock she is expected to recover. Fire Chief McMahon expressed amazement that the house was emptied without fatalities, in view of the fact that standing room tickets had been sold. The fire is believed to have originated from defective electrical wiring between the ceiling of the balcony and the floor of the gallery. The building was easy of access and within five minutes after the alarm was turned in several streams of water were pouring into the burning structure.

Pointed Paragraphs.

We idealize reality in order to escape it.

Behaviour is a mirror in which every one shows his image.

The grave is a narrow escape from life.

The society of women is the element of good manners.

There is an unbalanced account between nearly every man and his conscience.

The mere absence of comedy in life is tragic.

There are very few poor sinners, most of them being rich.

Envy feeds upon the living; after death it ceases then, every man's well earned honors defend him against calumny.

Love seizes on us suddenly, without giving us time to reflect; our disposition or our weakness favors the surprise; one look, one glance from the fair, fixes and determines us.

The wise men of old have sent most of their morality down the stream of time in the light skiff of apothegm or epigram.

The beautiful laws of time and space, once dislocated by our ineptitude are holes and dens. If the hive be disturbed by rash and stupid hands, instead of honey it will yield us bees.

Poems of Joe W. Furey.

Joe W. Furey, the veteran editor, who has been an invalid for many years, Friday passed another year post in life, and is now in his 71st year—one more than the proverbial time allotted man on this mundane sphere. Although shut in Mr. Furey has been passing his declining years in comfort at the home of his son-in-law, E. B. O'Reilly, East Main street. He has been devoting many hours to reading and writing, among the latter being a goodly number of poems. During the past few months Mr. Furey has not been so well, but his friends hope he will be spared to enjoy many more birthday anniversaries.

Mr. Furey was agreeably surprised on Christmas to receive as a gift from his daughter, Mrs. E. B. O'Reilly, and her husband, a printed volume of 179 pages, comprising the poems, about in number, written by Mr. Furey from the time he essayed to write verse in 1856 until the present time.—Lock Haven Express.

PLACING TABLE SILVER.

Where and How Forks and Spoons "Ought to Go."

Many inexperienced hostesses who wish to give a more or less formal luncheon or dinner are not quite sure how forks and spoons should go.

Custom varies somewhat in this respect, and just at present it is not so much in favor to have an array of silver resembling a jeweler's display at each plate. Only enough for one or two courses are laid.

In any case the forks go to the left of the plate. In the order of using they are taken from the outside in. The spoons and knives, in their order, are at the right of the plate.

If most of the forks and spoons are not on the table in the beginning, the order of serving should be as follows:

If a fruit punch or bouillon are used, the glass holding the punch should stand on a doily on a dessert plate, and the spoon for the course is also laid on the plate. The bouillon cup and saucer should be on another plate, and the spoon should be at the right of the plate.

The forks and knives for the main courses are at the sides, also the fork for the salad, but it is better to have the ice cream fork and spoon passed on the plate after the table is clear, as it makes the table cluttery to have them there during a long meal, also makes clearing the table more difficult.

Coffee is served in the drawing room after dinner in coffee cups, and the spoon rests on the saucer.

CURE FOR NERVES.

They May Be Calmed by Silence, Solitude and Sleep, Says One Writer.

In an article on "Nerves" published in Harper's Bazar the story is told of one of our noted scientists who went to Dresden to consult the famous specialist for broken down nerves. On hearing his symptoms the great physician said indifferently:

"Ach so? It is probable that you have—yes, all the gelehrten [learned] have neurasthenia naturally." The remedy suggested was "play golf and go to Egypt. You can get Munich beer in Cairo, though it is disgustingly expensive there."

Silence, solitude and sleep are the sovereign remedies suggested for jagged nerves. Slight daily doses of the three "S's," it is claimed, will prevent a nervous breakdown and may be obtained by even the most busy people. But "all the learned have neurasthenia" is at once a warning and a consolation to the brain worker. To "drive the machine" with skill and care is the problem of the successful American.

The writer of this article urges that we ought to thank God that we belong to the most nervous, restless, all pervading race the world has ever seen since the days of Julius Caesar. It is our "nerves" that make us what we are.

Gathering by Machine.

For ordinary garments and for curtains it is a mistake to spend time in putting in gathers by hand. Do it on the machine and save time. When using a chain stitch machine gathering may be done without an attachment if the thread is wrapped twice around the tension. This is a very good thing to know, and, while it will not make any deep gathering, it will be quite effective for any ordinary ruffling.

With a double threaded machine the under bobbin may be threaded with a cotton ten numbers coarser. Loosen the tension until it is very slack and then place your garment under the needle and proceed. When it is stitched you will find that you may draw up the material to the required fullness with the aid of the under thread. It will not be necessary to alter the stitch if it is ordinarily short, and the result will be amply satisfactory.

With the aid of these two ideas it should be easy to do very good gathering on any machine.

Things Worth Knowing.

Tan boots when mud stained may be cleaned with a cut raw potato. Leave them till dry, then apply boot cream or beeswax and turpentine and polish as usual.

No polish should ever be used for lacquered articles. If once applied the metal polish will spoil the surface of the lacquer. Lacquered goods should be rubbed up with a leather and if dirty washed with a little warm water and soap.

To prevent a gas stove from rusting during the winter, wash and dry it thoroughly, scouring where necessary with pumice; then wipe the stove with a cloth dipped in olive oil or a small piece of suet wrapped in cheesecloth. It is best to do this while the stove is warm.

For a scald or burn apply immediately pulverized charcoal and linseed oil.

Mother Too Slow.

A little six-year-old girl, whose father is a prominent physician, made an unusually bright remark at the breakfast table one morning. The doctor looked across at his wife with an amused twinkle in the corner of his eye, saying:

"Not bad, that, eh?"

The mother caught the instant smirk of gratification that spread over the wee girl's face, and, wishing to discourage any tendency in the youngster to attach undue importance to her mental brilliancy, said quietly:

"Oh, I don't think there was anything very remarkable about it."

The little girl turned instant pitying eyes on her mother, saying:

"Mother, how dull you are!"

PREFERS DEATH TO TRIAL

Message that Case is Postponed Follows Suicide Closely

HE SHOT HIMSELF

Has Brooded Incessantly over Accusation Made following Attempt to Protect Woman.

MAN WENT TO HELP WOMAN

Choosing death rather than the thought of standing trial in court on a charge of assault and battery preferred by a man he had arrested, Policeman Edward J. Sweeney, without a word to his wife or four children who romped within call of his voice, sent a bullet through his brain yesterday, 410 Cross street. Death came instantly to the blue coat.

A few hours after the lifeless form of the policeman had been born to his home there came a message from friends stating that the case in which Sweeney was interested had been indefinitely postponed.

According to a fellow policeman, Sweeney, hearing a woman cry for assistance several months ago, entered a home down town and grappled with the woman's husband. A terrific fight ensued, during which both policeman and citizen were badly battered. Sweeney was charged with assault by the citizen and in turn preferred a similar charge against the latter. The case had been pending for months and weighed heavily on Sweeney's mind. It was to have been called up on Tuesday. He brooded over the case and on New Year's day, while on duty remarked to a brother officer: "I wish that case was over. I can't sleep at night for worrying over it.

On New Year's night Sweeney was reported ill at the station house and a police surgeon went to see him. He recuperated quickly, however, and sent word to Lieutenant Lynch that he would report for duty in a few days.

Calling his wife Sweeney asked her to bring out his clean clothing Sunday afternoon, saying he intended going back on duty with his squad. He then went upstairs. Suddenly the report of a pistol startled the household. The four little children of the bineeca huddled together in terror in an adjoining room, watching with wide open eyes a wreath of blue smoke curl from the bedroom of their parents. Rushing into the room Mrs. Sweeney and Charles Connell, a boarder found her husband stretched across the bed. Blood flowed from a wound in the man's forehead, while his service pistol lay on the floor.

"Ed, speak to me," cried the frightened woman. Then she hastened out of doors and summoned assistance. The patrol wagon from the policeman's old district answered the summons, and Sweeney was hurried to Mount Sinai Hospital, where physicians pronounced life extinct.

Meanwhile the four children of the suicide policeman, crazed with grief, cried piteously for 'Daddy," until neighbors quieted them. Mrs. Sweeney collapsed completely.

"Sweeney's suicide was certainly a sad surprise to me," said Lieutenant Lynch. "He was a good officer, had a good record and was a steady worker."

Bees Laxative Cough Syrup always brings quick relief to coughs, colds, hoarseness, whooping-cough and all bronchial and throat trouble. Mothers especially recommend it for children Pleasant to take, gently laxative. Sold by C. M. Parrish.

Juniata Reserves, Y. M. C. A.

Friday night the Y. M. C. A. five defeated the Juniata Y. M. C. A. team who claim to be the chmpions around Juniata The game was the cleanest game of the season. Every Bellefonte man played a star game, Wallace, Kirk and Barnes doing some fine shooting. The first half was played with A. A. W. rules, the 2nd half National rules. Following is the line up.

Wallace	F	Bennett
Barnes	F	Norris
Kirk	Center	Corbin
Keichline	G	Logue
Walker (Capt.)	G	

Referee Platts, timekeeper McFarlane scorer Olewile. Y. M. C. A. plays Tyrone Jan. 18th at Tyrone. Judging from the size of the crowd the Bellefonte sports must have all died. If you expect us to retain our championship title patronize our games.

If you are a sufferer from piles, Man-Zan Pile Remedy will bring relief with first application. Guaranteed. Price 50c. Sold by C. M. Parrish.

Woods Liver Medicine in liqid from regulates the liver relives sick headache constipation stomach, kidney disorders and acts as a gentle laxative. For chills fever adn malaria. Its tonic effects on the system felt with the first dose. The $1.00 bottle contains 2½ times as much as the 50c size. Sold by C. M. Parrish.

Merit Service on the P. R R

The Pennsylvania Railroad has broken a long-standing precedent in promoting John S. Considine of Columbia, Pa., to become Assistant Supervisor. Mr Considine had previously been a track foreman which may be considered the highest rank of non-commissioned officers on the road. An ordinary laborer could eventually become a track foreman, but it has not been the policy of the Company to promote track foremen to a higher rank.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has employed graduates of technical institutions botain in its Maintenance of Way and Mechanical Departments, to be trained for promotion to the important positions. A graduate Civil Engineer was employed as a Rodman, and was considered in direct line for positions of Assistant Supervisor, Supervisor, Assistant Engineer, Superintendent, General Superintendent General Manager, or Vice president. In like manner Mechanical Engineers were given a special course of training for the Motive Power Department. Outside of these two lines of promotion it had been impossible to rise beyond certain limits in the Operating Department.

Realizing that many employes who have not had the advantages of a college education, apply themselves so diligently to their work that they acquire a proficiency which should be recognized, the management has been carefully observing the work of all grades of men in the service with a view to promoting those who showed exceptional ability, no matter what their start with the Company had been.

John S. Considine was the first to be promoted under the new rule. He had no college education. On the contrary, he entered the service of the Company as a track laborer when but fifteen years of age. After five years at this arduous work, he was assigned to duty in a Supervisor's office. There he acquired the rudiments of civil engineering. Later he was sent out on the road as Track Foreman, and his work in that capacity was of such a character that the title of General Foreman of Track Laying was created for him. At this point Considine would have come to a sudden stop had it not been for the change in the policy of the Company. He had reached his limit unless he could gain a "commission" as Assistant Supervisor, the place to which he has now advanced.

There are some 1,500 track foremen on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and this removal of a long standing barrier will make it possible for any of them to be promoted to the Company's higher ranks. The actual effect of the new policy is to open to every man in the service the privilege of promotion to any place for which he may be fitted.

Two Cent Rate Law.

One of the most important bills to be introduced in the next session of the Legislature will be one providing for the repeal of the two cent fare act. The railroads of the state, which are still forced to comply with this act have combined in a movement to bring about the repeal of the act and sentiment is reported so strong throughout the state as to forecast the repeal of the act without much opposition. The Pennsylvania railroad had the act declared unconstitutional, but this decision affects that road alone. Those who are supporting the repeal bill say that the enforcement of the measure has worked to the disadvantage and financial loss not only to railroad interests, but to business in communities where the smaller roads have taken off many of the passenger trains. It is also pointed out that the act has been declared unconstitutional as regards the Pennsylvania system proper and that the continued enforcement of the act makes it special legislation and that on its face makes the law clearly unconstitutional. The Reading road still adheres to the two-cent fare and the Northern Central, which is really a branch of the Pennsylvania, also gives the two cent rates. The case won by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. which made the law unconstitutional, was won by that railroad alone and the ruling effects none of its tributaries.

The Teachers' Institute.

On Wednesday p. m. the house was crowded by the directors and friends of education. Institute was called to order by Supt. Etters and after a few good songs, Supt. Etters expressed a few remarks in regard to the use of literature for the teachers.

After which Dr. Roark gave a very interesting talk on the subject of attention. His talk was very much appreciated by all friends of education. After a few minutes recess the Institute sang several selections.

The last period of the afternoon was occupied by Dr. Sanford on the subjects of the senses, describing in detail the sence of smell, hearing and vision. During his talk he told the teachers to make use of their eyes and ears while walking on the street and to seize the opportunity when it presents itself.

He finally ended his talk by showing that using the eyes was one way to learn nature study. Institute then adjourned until Thursday morning.

The Bellefonte Republican

TO CORRESPONDENCE.—No communication published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EARLE C. TUTEN.

BRIEF MENTION

Short Items of Local Interest Gathered By The Way Side

—You must write it 1909.

—Mrs. Nora Sheldon entertained the Bridge Club at dinner at the Bush House on Wednesday.

—The ice house at the Nittany Country Club was filled with ice during the past week. The ice was nine inches thick.

—The stores will close at 6 o'clock every night, and closing until March 15. They will be open each Wed. and Saturday until the usual hours.

—The Bellefonte Academy re-opened Monday at 2 p. m. for the winter term with a larger attendance than ever. The students have been arriving on the different trains

—Horton S. Ray, landlord of the Brockerhoff House entertained about twenty-five of his gentleman friends at a Stag banquet at the Brockerhoff House on New Year's eve. Christy Smith's orchestra furnished the music.

—A little uneasiness among the friends of Misses Caroline, Anna and Emily Valentine is being felt because of the belief that they are now somewhere in southern Italy. They sailed for Naples last month, expecting to spend the winter in that country.

—Horton S. Ray last week placed his order for a 1909 model G Franklin runabout, with a double rumble seat, to be delivered April first. The machine is eighteen horse power, painted red and finished very much like Col. Reynolds six cylinder runabout.

—Applicants for John D. Meyer's position as Supervising Principal of the schools are beginning to multiply. Among those we hear mentioned are Jonas E. Wagner, principal of the High School; F. Milford Pletcher, of Blanchard and Francis E. Pray of Kane.

—On Wednesday E. B. O'Reiley, of Lock Haven, purchased the broker's office in Temple Court from T. S. Strawn, and will take possession tomorrow morning. The latter gentleman has not decided what he will do or where locate, but will probably stay in Bellefonte a week or so.

—After being closed down for three weeks during which time the big stack at the Bellefonte furnace was straightened and relined and other repairs made the fires were lighted and the engines started at 6.30 o'clock Monday evening, the blast being turned on the furnace shortly afterwards.

—Wm. S. Stuart and bride arrived at State College on Monday of last week and the following day a big reception was tendered them at the home of Mr. Stuart's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Stuart. Several hundred invitations had been issued for the affair, which proved quite a social event in that borough.

—We wish to call the attention of our readers, who are interested in Sunday school work, to the suggestive questions on the Sunday School lesson by Rev. Dr Linscott for the International Newspaper Bible Study Club. If enough of our readers appreciate it to make it worth while we will continue the lessons each week.

—Mrs. Mary Quinn, of the oldest residents of this town, died at her home on Logan street Thursday morning of gangrene. She was 86 years of age. She was childless and her husband James Quinn preceeded her to the grave many years ago. She was a kindly old lady and had many friends who will sincerely mourn for her She was a faithful member of St. John's Catholic church and the funeral was held there on Saturday.

—On Saturday we made mention of an entertainment which was given in the Salvation Army hall on Thursday night. The entertainment was a success from start to finish and will be given again on Friday night. Captain VanBrockhoven has been requested by several people to have it repeated and it will be given Friday night for the benefit of those who have not seen it. No admission will be charged but a silver collection will be taken at the door to defray expenses.

—A very pleasant time was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Lewis, of 10th street, Friday evening in honor of the former's father, William Lewis, of Port Matilda, who was ninety-four years old and their daughter, Mrs. Homer Keatley, who was twenty-two years old Guests were present from Osceola, Pittsburg and Port Matilda. About 6 o'clock a very delicious dinner was served to which all did ample justice. Mrs. Bella Hayes, of Pittsburg, rendered some very fine selections of music. About eight o'clock the guests departed for their home wishing Grand-father Lewis and his grand-daughter many more such happy birthdays.—Tyrone Herald,

—Don't forget Quincy Adams Sawyer, the great New England rural play at the opera house Friday night.

We are indebted to Howard Robb, of Howard, for our excellent report of the Centre County Teachers Institute.

LOST - '08 B. H. S. Pin, between Shuey's residence and the Y. M. C. A. Rewarded if returned to Rachel Shuey, High street.

—A bouncing baby boy arrived at the home of Mr. Christy Smith on Allegheny street Sunday morning. Mrs. Smith and the baby are getting along fine. Accept our congratulations Christy.

—A slight fire occurred Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock on the third floor of the wire room in the rear of the Potter—Hoy Hardware store. Both fire companies turned out but the fire was extinguished by the employees before the companies reached the scene. The origin of the fire is unknown.

—Harry Pierson, operator at Vail, is visiting his brother Robert, in Tyrone Several weeks ago Mr. Pierron injured his arm and was compelled to go to the Bellefonte hospital for treatment, having been discharged from there last week it is sincerely hoped that no further trouble will result from the injury.

—James Delige, a well known colored resident of this town died Sunday about noon time, after an illness of several months of tuberculosis. He was married to Mrs. Mary Green, who survives him. The funeral took place Tuesday afternoon from his home on Logan street. Interment in the Union cemetery.

—On the first day of January Miss Pearl Royer left the employe of Harry Keller, Esq., and accepted a similar position at the Pennsylvania Match Company's office. Her place with Mr. Keller was filed by Miss Winifred Gates stenographer for James C. Furst and Miss Gates' place was taken by Miss Myrtle Barnhart.

—A large delegation of the Bellefonte Council, Knights of Columbus, and about twenty members of the Centre County bar attended the funeral of the late Thomas J. Sexton at Tyrone Tuesday morning. The funeral services were held in St. Matthews Catholic church where solemn requiem mass was held. Interment was made in Oak Grove cemetery.

—There are no less than six full fledged love stories in process all the time through the story of "Quincy Adams Sawyer," the big New England play which comes here very soon fresh from the scenes of its great New England triumphs at the Academy of Music. And this is without the aid of a villain. There is no villian in this rural drama, neither is there a wronged girl, a lost will, a mortgage on the farm, nor a cruel uncle. These unique features have been great elements in the success of the play everywhere. Will be the attraction at Garman's opera house on Friday evening Jan 8th.

—Special services are being held on each night during this week, at the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Platts being assisted by the Rev. M. Boston the Evangelist, and the preacher at each service, who has been connected with the Presbytery of Huntingdon for some time past, and who has preached at the Church on previous occasions to large congregations. The hour for the opening of the services has been fixed at 8 o'clock, so that business men may have the opportunity of attending. The meetings are also expected to be continued during all of next week, and before the Communion, to be held in the Church, on the Sunday morning following.

—Another large and appreciative audience greeted Presiding Elder Rev. J. C. Reeser in the United Evangelical church Sunday night. It was a masterly discourse and after the sermon twice the usual number of communicants took part in the Lord's Supper. After communion the revival services were continued and those present were unanimous in the opinion that it was the best yet. The head of a family whose wife and three daughters have been converted in this revival was gloriously saved last night. At the close of the service five persons all adults and three heads of families stood up and requested prayer. It looks as though the revival in this church is just beginning. Sunday the pastor received eighteen persons into the church on confession of faith.

In Memory of Thomas J. Sexton

There was a meeting of the Centre County Bar Association held Monday morning at 11 o'clock in memory of the late Thomas J. Sexton. It was presided over by Judge Ellis L. Orvis who made a few remarks in memory of the departed Other speakers were John Blanchard, Clement Dale, Samuel D. Gettig, John J. Bower, S. Kline Woodring.

The chair appointed a committee of five to draft resolutions of respect and report at the next meeting of argument court. They are Clement Dale, S. D. Gettig, J. A. B. Miller, J. K Johnson, S. Kline Woodring.

The chair also appointed the following committee to select a suitable floral tribute, John J. Bower, D. Paul Fortney, W. G. Runkle.

The chair urged as many as possible to attend the funeral which took place Tuesday morning at Tyrone.

THOMAS J. SEXTON.

A Prominent Member of the Centre County Bar Passed Away.

This community was moved with deep sorrow and regret when it became known Friday evening that Thomas J. Sexton, Esq., one of the leading young lawyers of the Centre County Bar, had passed from time into eternity. The death messenger came at 6 30 after he had partaken of a hearty supper in his room at the home of Mrs. John Walsh, on east High street. For two or three weeks he had been ailing with a severe cold which finally terminated in pneumonia. On Friday of last week he was compelled to take his bed. He, however, became better and on Tuesday he was able to come down stairs and take his supper with the Walsh family who took a great deal of interest in him. He seemingly continued to improve, from the fact that his physician assured him he could go home to Tyrone Saturday, and with the bright anticipation of seeing his father and sister he commenced making ready for his departure, but an allwise Providence had decreed it otherwise. After eating his supper he took a sinking spell and died before anything could be done for him. It is thought that the immediate cause of his death was heart trouble.

Thomas Sexton was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Sexton, of Tyrone, where he grew up to manhood. He was born April 26, 1875, making his age 33 years, 8 months and 6 days.

He graduated with honors from the Tyrone High School, and eleven years ago he came to Bellefonte where he took up the study of law in the office of Bower, Orvis & Power, and on November 27, 1899, he was admitted to the Bar. Since then he built for himself a creditable practice both in Centre and Blair counties. He was a careful an judicious young man, having the confidence of a large clientage. His judgement was quick and clear, and astonishingly accurate. Although quiet in demeanor he possessed those qualities which continually made him friends. He was a young man of high principal and strict integrity. He belonged to the Catholic church and the Knights of Columbus, in both of which he took a deep interest. Besides his law practice he had other outside interests among which he was one of the principal stock holders in the Bellefonte Swing Co.

His mother died about eleven years ago leaving a father and the following brother and sisters: W. J. Sexton, of Bradford; Mrs. A. J. McFarlane, of Kane and Miss Josephine at home. The latter came to Bellefonte Saturday morning and made preparation for taking the body to Tyrone which was done Saturday afternoon on the 4.44 train.

Death of Mrs. Cornelius Kane.

Mrs. Cornelius Kane, one of Howard township oldest residents died at her home on Monday Dec. 28, 1908 at noon after a lingering illness of about a year with stomach trouble, aged about 76 years. Mrs. Kane was the widow of Cornelius Kane who preceeded her to the grave 16 years ago, and was a lady who had many friends in this community who were pained to hear of her death. She was the mother of five girls and two boys, who survive her.

The children are Mary of Bryn Mar Mrs. Maggie Carey of Renova, Ella of Pittsburg, Minnie of Spring Lake, New Jersey, John of Ridgeway, James of Zion, and Annie at home.

The funeral took place on Thursday morning at 10.30 from the Catholic church. Interment was made in the Catholic cemetery.

Death in Boggs Twp.

In Bogg township on New Years Day, Mabel Madelene, youngest daughter of John and Sarah Burd, aged 16 years, 10 months and 23 days, died from a prolanged and aggravated attack of sore throat. Her sufferings which were intense, were born with remarkable fortitude. She was very obedient to her parents, was a constant attendant at Sunday school in which she always took great delight, She was taught to believe in Jesus as her Saviour and a girl given to prayer. We trust that she is now resting with those who have preceeded her to our Father's Home. Her funeral which was large took place on the 3rd at Messiah's church and cemetery, and her parents, brother and two sisters share the deepest sympathy of their many friends and acquaintances.

Death of William Bryan.

William Bryan died Wednesday Dec. 30th at 8 a. m., at his home, Pine Top, Burnham, aged 64 years, 9 months and 15 days. During the past six months Mr. Bryan suffered with cancer of the lip, which terminated in his death. On July 1, he was taken to the Lewistown Hospital but no operation was made, the disease having already developed to such a stage that neither medical nor surgical skill could give relief.

Mr. Bryan was at one time a resident of Curtin Works. The deceased is survived by a wife and several children.

The funeral services were held at the late residence of the deceased on Friday at 2 p. m., Rev. William Moses officiating.

PERSONALS

Short But Newsy Personals of Those Who Come And Go.

Charles R. Kurtz was a Tyrone visitor Sunday night.

Ex-Sheriff Cyrus Brungart of Centre Hall was a Bellefonte visitor Friday.

W. Harrison Walker has returned home from a business trip to Pittsburg.

Capt. George O. Boal, postmaster at Centre Hall, was a visitor in town Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Curtin departed Thursday afternoon for a trip to Philadelphia.

Mrs. Frank P. Blair left this week for Philadelphia called there by the serious illness of her mother.

Arthur Dale returned to Wittenburg College, Springfield, Ohio, on Thursday night to resume his studies.

Mrs. Emil Joseph departed Thursday noon for New York city where she will visit friends and relatives.

Mrs. Edward Hill, who has been visiting her parents in this place has returned to her home in Lewisburg.

Samuel Wetzel left last week to spend the holidays with his brother, H. M. Wetzel in Warren, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Carson and child of Berwick, have been in Bellefonte this week visiting their many friends.

William P. Humes and sister Miss Myra Humes, returned home Wednesday evening from a visit to Philadelphia.

William Thompson, who has been visiting friends in Bellefonte since Christmas left Tuesday for his home in Lewistown.

Harry Crissman, who has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Harry Garbrick at Coleville left Thursday for his home in Pittsburg.

Mrs. H. A. McKee of Wilkinsburg, was an arrival Thursday on a visit at the home of H. Y. Stitzer at No. 17 East High street.

John D. Meyer returned home on Tuesday evening from a two weeks vacation spent with his sister in Columbia, South Carolina.

William Reese, Jr., one of the rising young business men of Patton, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Reese, of Reynolds Ave.

Mr. L. A. Gerberich and daughter Miss Lide, of Lebanon, Pa., are visiting the former's brother, C. T. Gerberich, of North Thomas street.

John C. Homan, of State College, and A. F. Hockman, of Zion, Pa., were pleasant callers at the Republican office Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Lois Calderwood Thursday for Spangler, where she attended the opening of the new hospital, and to visit Mrs. James A. McClain.

John Raymond left Thursday afternoon for Lock Haven to attend the 27th Annual Banquet of the Good Will Hose Company at that place.

Prof. Francis E. Pray, a former teacher in the Bellefonte schools but now of Kane, Pa., is in Bellefonte this week visiting among his friends.

Miss Fannie Elmore departed Sunday afternoon for Allegheny, Pa., where she is teaching school. She was a guest at the home of W. B. Rankin.

John J. Bower of this place, attended the banquet of the Johnstown Alumn Association of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity Johnstown, Tuesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Noll and Miss Onmacht are in Detroit, Mich., this week at the house warming of the elegant new home of Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey F. York.

Samuel McClure, a student in the Theological Seminary at Princeton University, is spending his vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James I. McClure in this city.

Mrs. M. A. Kirk, Mrs. Gus Heverly and Miss Elsie Miller were in Tyrone Friday night attending the 20th marriage anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Miller of that place.

Harvey McClure, who is employed with the Shoemaker-Eyre Construction Company as timekeeper, has returned to his work at Empire, Pa., after spending his vacation at his parents' home in this place.

Charles A. McClure Esq., after spending Christmas with his parents has returned to Philadelphia where he is a member of the law firm of Peck, Shields & Clark, one of the leading law firms of the Quaker City.

Prof. James A. Shook, supervising principal of the Elk Lick schools, who has been spending the past two weeks at the home of his mother, Mrs. Sarah Shook, on Allegheny street, left Sunday morning for Elk Lick, Pa,

Prof. A. Reist Rutt, supervising principal of the schools at Bryn Mawr, Pa., was a Bellefonte visitor the past week, leaving for home on Sunday morning. We understand he is among the applicants for the position Supervising Principal of the Bellefonte Schools made vacant by the resignation of John D. Meyer.

Dr. C. S. Musser, of Aaronsburg, was a Bellefonte visitor Tuesday.

John T. Laurie, of Tyrone, was an over Sunday visitor in Bellefonte.

James Bayard, of the Howard Hustler force, was a Bellefonte visitor over Sunday.

Hon. Leonard Rhone, of Centre Hall, transacted business in Bellefonte Tuesday.

W. Harrison Walker, Esq., departed Wednesday on a business trip to Danville.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Decker and two children left on Wednesday for Reading.

Roy Fleck, of Bellefonte, has gone to Renovo, where he has accepted a position in the Y. M. C. A.

Prof. H. P. Armsby, of State College, passed through Bellefonte Saturday on his way to Philadelphia.

Mrs. E. J. Walker departed Monday for East Orange, N. J. after a pleasant visit to Bellefonte friends.

Mrs. A. A. Hall and son, Marcus, of Lock Haven, spent Sunday in Bellefonte at the home of Mrs. J. I. McClure.

Gus Heverly and Mordicy Miller were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moore over last Sunday at Tyrone.

Col. W. Fred Reynolds and his oldest son, departed Tuesday for New York city, where the son is going to school.

Miss Della Heckman arrived home Sunday evening from Wilkinsburg. She was accompanied by Mrs C. G Spicher.

Misses Sadie and Ursula Bayard, of Williamsport, and Carrie of Jumonville, Pa., are visiting their old home in this place.

Miss Eva Crissman departed Monday for East Orange, N. J. where she will visit her friend Mrs. E. J. Walker of that city.

Claude Smith, of Bellefonte, regimental sergeant mayor of the Fifth Regiment, N. G. P., was a Tyrone visitor Sunday.

Mr. Charles Zindel of Snow Snow was a pleasant caller at this office while in town Tuesday and advaced his subscription one year.

Mrs. Virginia Curtin and Mrs. Edward Harper, of Curtin, Pa., are guests of Mrs. T. F. VanScoyoc, of Tyrone, says the Herald of that place.

Mrs. J. W. Moore, of Philipsburg, Montana, has returned to her home in the far west after a pleasant visit with her sister, Mrs. A. B. Steele of this place.

Mayor William J. Singer, who is now connected with a leading law firm in New York city, is visiting his former friends in Bellefonte this week. It is three years since he visited Bellefonte before.

Mrs. James Noonen returned home Monday evening from Williamsport where she spent four weeks undergoing treatment in Dr. Nutt's private sanitarium. She is very much improved in health.

A Terra Cotta Home.

To defend himself against the "fire fiend," a resident of New Brunswick, N. J., has built him a home of terra cotta. This material, common enough for fireproofing big business buildings, has only recently begun to be used for dwellings. Its adoption for such a purpose is partly due to the growing scarcity of the lumber supply.

The terra cotta is in the form of hollow blocks. The partitions, as well as the outside walls of the New Brunswick house are made of them, so that it would be well nigh impossible for a fire to spread from one room to another. The hollow spaces make the blocks non-conductors of heat, with the result that the house will be warmer in winter and cooler in summer than if the walls were built of wood or solid brick.

In this fireproof home, two stories in in height, gas and electric fixtures, and range boiler, the total cost of the building was $3,300.

THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS.

Beginning Sunday, January 3, "The Philadelphia Press" will begin publishing Frank G. Carpenter's letters on "Asia's Awakening" and the mighty changes that are taking place in the far East. Since Russia's defeat by Japan, the other side of the globe has become the world's chief news centre. In order to give "The Philadelphia Press" readers all the news from the other side of the world, they have sent Mr. Carpenter to investigate all these matters in the Eastern countries, and his complete and truthful reports will appear from week to week. He will travel through Japan from there into Korea, and then overland through Manchuria, into China, and may later go through Siam, Palestine and Turkey. His letters will be very interesting and should be read by everybody. Make sure you will get a copy every Sunday and order your copy inadvance from your newsdealer or send direct to "The Philadelphia Press," Seventh and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

WITH those 10,000 idle actors in New York, why couldn't a few be found for the companies on the road?

Great Corn Show, Dairy Show and Lectures.

Pennsylvania's third annual Corn Show annual Dairy Show, and annual meetings of the State Board of Agriculture, Penn'a Live Stock Breeders' Association and Penn'a Dairy Union will be held in Chestnut Street Hall, Harrisburg, January 26-29 inclusive. Nine Magnificent Silver Cups and forty-five cash prizes will be offered for the best exhibit of ten ears of corn, and $50 and $25 cups for the best exhibits of fifty ears made by subordinate Grange. Corn prizes are for Pennsylvania farmers only; freedmen not allowed to compete. A lot of cash and other valuable prizes will be offered for milk and butter. Speakers include the following: Prof. Wm. Hill, of the University of Chicago; Farm Economics; Dr. Thos. F. Hunt, Prof. F. D. Gardner and Dr. W. T. Phillips, all to discuss corn; Dr. Carl W. Gay, the Stallion Law; J. M. Dodge, Market Hogs; J. C. Duncan, Mutton Mashing; Dr. E. B. Voorhees, Alfalfa; Alva Agee, Lime; J. F. Lantz, State Fair; Prof. F. R. Marshall, Principles of Breeding; Dr. H. P. Armsby, Animal Nutrition; Prof. H. H. Dean, Milk; P. H. Keifer, expert judge, Butter; and a number of others. The Penn'a Experiment Station will make a corn demonstration, and U. S. Department of Agriculture experts will give illustrations and demonstrations in various phases of dairying. For particulars as to the Corn Show address E. S. Bayard, 203 Shady Ave., East End, Pittsburg; as to the Dairy Show, Prof. H. E. VanNorman, State College, Pa., for program, etc., Sec'y. N. B Critchfield, Harrisburg, Pa. Everything is free, no entry or admission fees!

The Course of True Love Never Runs Smooth.

On Christmas morning a young Lock Haven man invaded the quiet and staid old town of Millheim, light of heart and entirely free of care, for that afternoon he was to claim the hand of one of the fair ladies of that place as his bride, but the wedding did not occur. All arrangements for the nuptial had been, made, the minister selected, the time set, but the most important part of all was forgotten—the marriage license—and thereby hangs a tale.

During the holiday rush the train he went to Bellefonte on was late; so also was the one out of that place to where he was compelled to take a stage to his objective point, and like time and tide and some stage coaches, the latter did not wait so he was obliged to walk a considerable distance, finally reaching Millheim late in the day.

Here he met his affianced and they returned to Bellefonte for the license, but there was a lock on the court house door and that settled things right then and there, as he was obliged to report in Lock Haven the next morning for work. They then decided that the wedding must be postponed and both returned to their homes in downcast spirits—"but the knot will be tied soon you bet," said he.

Hoy—McCoy.

A quiet wedding was celebrated Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock at the Catholic parsonage on East Bishop street. The contracting parties were Ray J. Hoy, of Lemont, Pa., and Estella M. McCoy, of Bellefonte.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. P. McArdle, pastor of St. John's Catholic church. The best man was Mr. Harry Musser, of Lemont, while the bridesmaid was Miss Kate McCoy a sister of the bride.

The happy couple were driven to Milesburg where they took the train for a wedding tour to Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and New York.

The bride is a daughter of Chas. and Sarah McCoy and was employed as a clerk in Gillians Bazar. She is a very bright and attractive young lady.

The groom is a son of B. F. and Rachel Hoy and is a carpenter by trade. They will make their future home at Lemont.

May Have Been Killed.

Carmelo Cavalli, Rosario Degrazio, P. Imbessi and Giuseppi Feiorma, four men suspected of the murder of Charles Hays, of the Puritan Coal Co., are supposed to have died in the jail at Messina, Italy, in the earthquake and flood. They were awaiting extradition to the United States. The murder and robbery occurred July 30, 1904, while Patrick Campbell, paymaster, and Charles Hays, a driver, were conveying $3000, the payroll of the Puritan Coal Co., near Portage, Pa. The murderers were hidden in a patch of woods. Hays was killed instantly by a shot and Campbell wounded. He tried to drive the horses out of reach, but they were shot and Campbell was beaten and left for dead, the robbers taking the money.

Imbessi left Johnstown shortly after the murder for Italy and he was arrested. Campbell followed the men to Italy and caused their arrest.

THE man who drives a delivery wagon finds it difficult to sympathize with the folks who complain about having to work 12 hours a day.